

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1924—VOL. XVI, NO. 31

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ABOLITION MAY BE VOTED IN MICHIGAN

Legal Battle Centering Around Petitions Urging Constitutional Amendment

Sect School Backers Meanwhile Foist Law on State, Hamstringing Initiative

By a Staff Correspondent  
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—Abolition of all parochial and private elementary schools in Michigan by popular vote is again before the Supreme Court of this State. The proposed constitutional amendment, looking toward this end, has a hard fight to get on the ballot next November, but there is an immediate possibility nevertheless that the people of Michigan, who three years ago cast 353,817 votes in favor of sending all pupils to the public schools, before long may again pass on this question.

The legal battle centers around the sixty-odd thousand petitioning signatures gathered last autumn urging the following amendment to the state Constitution:

Sec. 2. From and after Aug. 1, 1925, all children residing in the State of Michigan, between the ages of seven years and 16 years, shall attend a public school until they have graduated from the eighth grade.

Sec. 17. The Legislature shall enact all necessary legislation to render Section 16 effective.

Ordered in Ballot

Three years ago when the Attorney-General declared the proposed unconstitutional and the Secretary of State refused to accept it, the Supreme Court ordered it on the ballot. This year, however, the proposed amendment has to hurdle fresh obstacles. At its last regular session the backers of the parochial and private schools got a bill through the Legislature throwing severe restrictions about the use of the initiative for the purpose of further parochial school amendments. This law took effect last year before the promoters of the petitions could complete the number necessary. The balance which they brought in a little later were rejected by the Secretary of State on the ground that they did not conform to the new law.

The foes of the parochial schools are attacking the constitutionality of this law. They have asked the Supreme Court to put the initiative on the ballot. The Attorney-General has just replied upholding the new law and declaring again that the proposed amendment is unconstitutional. To this the public school backers are making immediate rejoinder. They hope to get a decision in January. If favorable they will doubtless have to surmount still further legal barriers. "I think we have all the obstructions cleaned away to getting on the ballot," said George William Moore, attorney for the promoters of the amendment. "Now will the Secretary of State try to beat us in claiming that"

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

## World News in Brief

Hamburg, Germany.—There was an increase of more than 3000 in the arrivals of ocean vessels at this port in 1923 as compared with the previous year, according to figures made public today. The arrivals in 1923 were 17,324, as compared with 14,441 in 1922.

Pikeville, Ky.—Pikeville's Mayor and city council have gone on record as willing to give free service to the city during 1924.

Rome.—In an endeavor to develop direct wireless communication with New York, a structure about 600 feet high has been built at St. Paolo, near Rome, and another about 1000 feet high at Colano.

Cleveland.—A school for women students of democracy will be held here Jan. 29 to Feb. 2 under the auspices of the Democratic Women's Organization. William G. McAdoo, candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, will be asked to open the institute.

Paris.—A cloud of earth from his property along the river Nile is the most conspicuous object in the office of Fakri Pasha, Egypt's first Minister to France, who has just arrived in Paris. "It is a bit of my native land which I brought in my first diplomatic pouch," the Minister told inquirers. "The idea has deeply touched my numerous visitors, especially our young students."

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Citizens' Conference, called to consider ways for the stricter enforcement of all laws, particularly the prohibition law in Pennsylvania, in a report declared that the federal prohibition enforcement service is handicapped by politics, and that the purpose of the Volstead Act cannot be accomplished until the President "frankly and firmly" takes this entire service out of politics."

New York.—C. E. Davis has been elected chairman of the New York section of the American Chemical Society for 1924. He succeeds Dr. Charles A. Brown, recently appointed chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry. P. A. Levens, Rockefeller Institute, was named vice-chairman, and D. H. Kil-leffer, associate editor of the Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, secretary-treasurer.

Marion, O.—Mrs. Warren G. Harding has gone to Washington, where she plans to spend the greater part of the winter. She is accompanied by Mrs. C. E. Sawyer, with whom she spent five months at White Oaks Farm.

## Leader in Michigan School Campaign



James Hamilton  
President of Public School Defense League of Michigan

## BOARD OF FOOD SUPPLY PROPOSED

Senator Haigis Would Establish Commission to Inquire Into Sources and Costs

In order that the people of Massachusetts may know the sources of their food supply, its cost and the cost of distribution, John W. Haigis, Senator from Greenfield, today introduced in the Senate a resolve providing for the creation of a special unpaid commission of five, to be known as the Food Supply Commission. The resolve carries an appropriation of \$30,000 to defray the cost of the inquiry, which is to be as thorough as possible.

The resolve provides that the commission shall consist of the president of the Massachusetts College of Agriculture, the chairman of the State Commission on the necessities of life, and two other members to be appointed by the Governor.

The commission is to be instructed to make thorough studies and in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## RUMRUNNING TREATY DRAFT IN CIRCULATION

By Special Cable  
LONDON, Dec. 31.—The British overseas Dominions are being consulted by the British Government on the subject of the proposed Anglo-American rumrunning treaty, and the latest draft of it is now being circulated, this being in accordance with the arrangements made at the recent Imperial Conference here. The matter is one in which Australia, owing to its wine-growing industry is only one degree less closely interested than Canada and the British West Indies which have been so largely the jumping-off grounds for the illicit liquor traffic.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE FOUND READY TO ENTER SUPER POWER SYSTEM

State Commissioner Says Only 100 Miles of Transmission Lines Are Necessary for Participation

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3 (Special).—New Hampshire is practically prepared today for its participation in the proposed Atlantic Seaboard superpower electric transmission system, according to John W. Storrs, public service commissioner of New Hampshire and the state's representative on the federal committee on superpower development.

In discussing the proposition with the Christian Science Monitor representative, Mr. Storrs said he should accept the proffered appointment on the committee and that, speaking for this State, he could show that all the electric utilities can be combined for participation in the proposed combination by the construction of less than 100 miles of additional transmission lines.

Both Mr. Storrs, who is one of the foremost engineers of this State and William T. Gunnison, chairman of the State Public Service Commission are enthusiastic about the prospects of the future combination of electric resources in the eastern part of the United States. Mr. Gunnison represented the State at Secretary Hoover's conference of utility commissioners which was held at New York to consider the superpower proposition.

No Regard for State Lines  
"Electricity, generated by the proposed system," said the chairman, "will of course be transmitted without regard to state lines. It will be necessary for us to repeal or alter our laws regulating the flow in and out of the state. The Atlantic coast region we shall treat as a single unit."

It is understood here that large plans are under way for the development of the Blackwater River water power at Salisbury, N. H., surveys for which were made more than 10 years ago, but during the year the proposition was abandoned.

For many years the New Hampshire commission has encouraged utilities doing business within the State to utilize hydroelectric power and, wherever possible, to generate electricity at tidewater. The stream and water-power plants are now practically all hatched up with one another, so that all the utilities have continuous and efficient service through mutual co-operation.

Commissioner Storrs, says that a complete system of storage reservoirs, such as this State needs, would easily be the equivalent annually of 170,000 tons of coal to industries within the State and 100,000 tons more to industries without the State drawing upon the resources of the State. This saving, at \$8 a ton for coal, would represent an annual economy of \$2,000,000 in addition to the incidental

## Millions of Seeds Given for Reforesting England

Washington, Jan. 3  
A NEW YEAR gift to Great Britain, Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, today presented 50,000,000 Douglas fir seeds to the British Forestry Commission to help reforest the areas cut over in that country for war purposes. Henry Getty Chilton, the British charge, received the seeds at the British Embassy.

## EMIGRATION QUOTA DISTURBS BRITISH

Proposed Reduction by United States Viewed With Misgivings by Labor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—"Any change in the United States emigration laws affects employment in this country," said a highly-placed British official to The Christian Science Monitor representative today, touching the cable summary of the message to the Senate and House committees on this subject by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, which was read with much interest and some misgivings in labor circles here. The present number of immigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States is about 77,000 annually. If the proposed reduction in quotas from 3 to 2 per cent works out proportionately therefore this would seem to mean that the number of British emigrants would be diminished to little over 50,000 annually, in serious matter as the entire number of current vacancies was exhausted in the first four months, rendering it impossible for any more to enter the United States until next July.

A point, on the other hand, favorably commented upon is the proposal of the transfer of the examination of immigrants from Ellis Island to the ports of embarkation in the emigrants' homelands. This is because the existing system has been productive of much loss and disappointment to the men and women who sometimes surrendered their occupation, sold their homes and spent their savings to reach the United States, only to find on their arrival that they must go back.

By Special Cable  
ROME, Jan. 3.—In commenting upon the message of its New York correspondent relating to the forthcoming debate on emigration laws in the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## BIG SPANISH PUSH NOW TO BE MADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Government to Intensify Policy of Tightening Bonds With Republics Across Ocean

MADRID, Dec. 21 (Special Correspondence).—It is evident that a cardinal feature of the directorate's program, now that it is settling down to as much of a permanency in government as will be permitted to it, is to intensify and make real the old Spanish policy of many years past, so inefficiently conducted, of tightening the bonds, political and economic, between Spain and the South American republics. It is expected that a big Spanish push will now be made in the Argentine and elsewhere, and the recent visit of the King and Gen. Primo de Rivera to Italy has intensified it, for it is now known that Italy—using Latin argument, though its people in South America while still numerous, are not like the Spanish—has determined upon the same thing and is adopting extraordinary measures.

Arrangements are being made for a certain sentimental association between Spain and Italy in this transatlantic crusade, and this was one of the chief points discussed on the visit to Rome. Spain, however, is not without a sense of being somewhat unpleasantly rivalled in preserves which, though so much neglected, it had considered almost as its own. It hears now that the Italian Government is sending a big ship, the "Italia," for a long cruise round South America, 30 ports being touched, and a display made at all of them, 17 show rooms on the ship, of textile and electrical goods, automobiles, agricultural items, books and many other articles of Italian production.

King's Projected Visit  
Inevitably there has been a revival of the long-discussed project of the King of Spain's visit to South America and his grand tour over the country, the first visit there that would ever have been made by a Spanish king since the establishment of the republics. This visit has been planned for some time in recent years, but political anxieties at home have always prevented it, and after the last relapse of the idea about two years ago it was feared that it would never be accomplished. It is now suggested that a better opportunity than the present may never arise.

An article in the newspaper, La Nacion, of Buenos Aires is quoted approvingly in Madrid, in which it is stated that "the journey of the Spanish sovereign to Italy has had an im-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## VISCOUNT KIYOURA FORMING MINISTRY

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP).—After announcing earlier today his inability to complete a ministry, Viscount Keigo Kiyoura, who was summoned on Tuesday by Prince Regent Hirohito to form a Cabinet to succeed that of Count Yamamoto, has reconsidered.

At the further request of the Prince Regent he has accepted the task of forming a new Cabinet. Previously he declared he had been unable to obtain the support of any political party in the Diet.

## Again Tries to Form a Cabinet



Viscount Keigo Kiyoura  
Japanese Statesman Upon Whom Has Devolved the Task of Forming a Government in Succession to the Yamamoto Ministry

## Assails Coal Interests



Allen T. Treadway  
Massachusetts Representative Who Demands Federal Action Immediately

## ACTION DEMANDED IN COAL SITUATION

Mr. Treadway Warns of Uprising If "Abuse of Public Goes On"—Urges Federal Aid

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Continuation of the abuse of the public on the part of those responsible for the high price of anthracite, Allen T. Treadway (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, declared today in the House, eventually will lead to a public uprising that will demand government interference.

"I am confident," he said, "that a way can be found out of this situation. I hope it will be short of government ownership."

In a lengthy prepared address, Mr. Treadway made references to statements by President Coolidge on the coal situation in his message to Congress, to the findings of the Federal Coal Commission, and to his bill, which seeks to regulate hard-coal production and distribution.

Government Ownership  
"The main sources of relief must come through the federal Government," he asserted. "No other deductions are possible when all phases of the problem are considered."

Declaring that the reason for the high price of anthracite is "uncontrolled monopoly," the Massachusetts representative contended that inflated prices were the result of the combined action of the land owners, the state laws of Pennsylvania, the operators, miners, transportation companies and jobbers.

"The fact that anthracite production is a monopoly and uncontrolled and unregulated," he said, "makes it the toy of every element in any way connected with the business."

Data gathered by the coal commission, the House was told, proves that owners' profits are both excessive and uncontrolled. As to wages paid miners, Mr. Treadway said their organizations "have entered into the spirit of greed and a realization, as all others have, of the lack of control over the business."

Question of Strikes  
"While hours of employment beneath the surface should not be long, certainly never in excess of eight hours and possibly not more than six," he continued, "the employee working by the piece, or quantity production, should be permitted to exercise his own judgement as to output. When there is opportunity, through favorable conditions, to increase the amount of production and thereby add to his daily wage, no regulation either of the operator or the miner's union should prevent this being done."

Discussing suspensions of production in the anthracite field on account of disputes between the operators and miners, Mr. Treadway said: "In any future agreement between those responsible for the preparation of anthracite for market, a third party must sit at the council table and, in fact, be at the head of the table. The industry has been run long enough with two parties at interest, namely, the men and the operators. We are demanding representation for the public, and it is our duty as legislators to see to it that the other two interests become subservient to that of the public."

## EGYPTIAN MINISTER HOPEFUL OF OUTLOOK

By Special Cable

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Mahmoud Fakhr Pasha, Egyptian Minister to France, for the last few days has been busy handing out interviews about the future of Egypt. "My presence here as Minister," he says, "is a consecration of the sovereignty and independence of my country. Egypt is undergoing a renaissance. It is renewing the traditions of its glorious past, and desirous to collaborate with the great western nations. The advent of the constitutional regime in Egypt is welcomed. The new Parliament will be opened next March. King Fuad prefers to share with Parliament the responsibilities of power. He hopes in the spring to make a voyage to Europe, particularly to visit the President of the French Republic."

The outlook, he believes, is excellent. Fakhr Pasha is also Minister to Belgium, and after presenting his letters of credit to President Millerand, he will proceed to Brussels.

## SLICING OF TAXES IS BIGGEST ISSUE FACING CONGRESS

Mass of Legislation Piled High as Both Branches Reconvene—Mellon Plan Is Target

Russian and Philippine Situations Also on Program With a Variety of Inquiries

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Congress reconvened today, facing a mass of legislation and prepared to go through one of the busiest sessions in years. Topping every other subject is that of tax reduction. Propaganda is being charged both by the Mellon plan proponents, and by the workers for the bonus.

The allegation based largely on the assumption that Mr. Mellon, as a rich man, has made his tax reduction plan largely in the interests of the moneyed classes is being met by the assertion that even where business profits by the reduction it is to the interest of the general public. Lower taxes on business, means more business, more employment, cheaper prices, and less investment in tax free securities is the view of Mr. Mellon.

How the Veterans Feel

Among the veterans of the World War there has been much dissatisfaction with the assumption that all are in favor of a bonus and there have been many protests from former service men against it, but the main body of the American Legion, it is said, is continuing active in its behalf. The fight will be led in the House by Republican members who were formerly in the service, and who are urging a party conference for Jan. 10 with a view to instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report the bonus bill ahead of the tax revision measure.

The Democratic members of the committee held a conference yesterday in which the question was discussed, but no minority party, program was definitely decided.

The proposal of L. J. Dickinson (R.), Representative from Iowa, as outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, has drawn sharp criticism from Cyrus Cole (R.), also from Iowa. Mr. Cole sees in the farm bloc plan, as outlined by Mr. Dickinson, logrolling of the most reprehensible type.

"It surtaxes type too high they ought to be lowered," he said. "If exemptions are not enough they ought to be increased. What is right in either matter? That's the question."

"It ought not to be mere political trading and trickery. We ought to seek a just distribution of necessary burdens. We ought not to seek exemptions for ourselves at the price of someone else."

Many Hearings Scheduled

Many hearings are scheduled. One has already been agreed upon for the Russian question, and Teapot Dome is still "running." There will be hearings on the Rogers bill for the reorganization of the foreign service of the United States next week. The report of the Joint Committee on Reorganization of Federal Departments has been sent to Congress, and there will be hearings on it at an early date. James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, aided and abetted by certain Democratic members of the upper house, is going to push an investigation of the Wood administration in the Philippines. The campaign expenditures of Earle B. Mayfield (D.), Senator from Texas, are to be the subject of investigation, and many other matters are on the docket waiting to be called.

The Senate is marking time while completing its organization by selecting a chairman for the Interstate Commerce Committee, but its committees will continue at work meanwhile.

RELIEF WORKERS DECORATED  
ATHENS, Jan. 3.—The last act of Colonel Gonatas before relinquishing office as Premier, in accordance with the decision of the National Assembly, was to summon several officials of the Near East Relief and decorate them with the Greek War Cross, in recognition of their humanitarian services in this country. Those thus honored were: H. C. Jaquith, Daniel Conn, Ralph Knapp of Washington, D. C., and M. Davidson of Ashland, Ky.

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

JANUARY 3, 1924	
General	
Congress Reconvenes	1
Action Demanded in Coal Situation	1
Sect School Question in Michigan	1
Spain to Push Trade in South America	1
Emigration Quota Disturbs British	1
Sherwood Eddy Urges Moral Reform	1
Legislation Urged to Halt Bucketing	4
Four of New M. P.'s Lost Vote in War	6
Spanish Dictator Orders Shave Open	6
Ethiopia Reaches Financial Crisis	6
West Australia to Foster Forestry	6
Cotton Growing Developing Power in Australia	6
Financial	
Foreign Exchanges in 1923	9
Good Recovery Made by Texas Road	9
Selling Predominates in Stock Market	10
Stock and Bond Quotations	10
Federal Reserve Feature in 1923	11
Stability	11
Northwestern Roads' Larger Earnings	11
Quiet Week in Packer Hides	11
Sports	
Olympic Rugby Tryouts	13
"Big Ten" Athletic Directors	13
Basketball at Illinois	13
National Hockey League Leagues	13
Class B Squash Tennis	14
Montana State Athletics	14
Features	
The Page of the Seven Arts	7
One Young Folks' Page	8
Twilight Tales	8
The Educational Page	12
Letters to the Editor	12
Washington Observations	13
The Home Forum	17
A Valuable Motto	17
A British Onlooker's Diary	18
Editorials	18



## BIG SPANISH PUSH NOW TO BE MADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

mediate reflex in world politics, and an increase of Spanish prestige has resulted." The writer asks when Don Alfonso will go to the Argentine, and concludes by saying: "We are certain that Hispano-American policy and all the dreams of reunion would, in such a case, enter upon the road of frank reality."

Much space has been devoted in the Madrid newspapers of late to an examination of the Monroe Doctrine. A deputation of the International Society for the Promotion of Ibero-American Union, headed by the Marquess de Figueroa and composed of other influential persons, has visited the Dictator to give him an account of the affairs to which the society is at present devoting its attention and for the realization of which the assistance of the government is necessary, among these being a projected series of visits by South American schoolmasters to Spain.

### Future Not in Morocco

Much attention was given to a statement recently made by Señor Vasquez de Mella, who was once the chief of the Jaimist Party in Spain and editor of "El Correo Español," which was notorious during the war for its pro-German propaganda, in which he signified his adherence to the dictatorial, and declared that the true future of Spain does not lie in Morocco but in South America, and that the creation of the United States of South America is what must be aimed at, followed by a federation between these united states and Spain, an agreement being made with the United States of North America for the safeguarding of the supremacy of the Spanish race in the south.

A campaign has been opened with the object of conceding a pardon to Spanish emigrants in South America, who are now unable to visit Spain for fear of being prosecuted for not having fulfilled their military duties here. It is said that there are a hundred thousand of these Spaniards so situated in the South American republics, and that in a large proportion of cases they emigrated when young, became successful and involved with business ties, and found it impossible to return to Spain for their period of military service. It is considered that either by pardon or some other means of regularizing the position of these Spaniards, a good stroke of policy would be effected.

## WOMAN TO DESCRIBE "RUSSIA'S NEW LIFE"

"Two Years of Russia's New Life" is the subject of a lecture to be delivered in Tremont Temple tonight by

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Public Library: Talk on "Raphael Sanzio, Prince Among Painters" by Charles Thibault. Carrara, Lecture Hall, 8.  
Boston City Club: Concert by Y. D. B. and assistants. W. H. K. Kidder, bass, 8.  
Roxbury Chapter, No. 56, O. E. S.: Public installation of officers, 203 Warren Street, Roxbury, evening.  
Boston Cat Club: Annual show, Horticultural Hall.  
Boston Poultry Show, Mechanics Building.

Massachusetts American Legion Auxiliary: Reception in honor of Mrs. Franklin L. Bishop, national president, Unity House, Park Street.  
Boston Arena: Hockey—Harvard varsity vs. Toronto University, 8:15.  
Friends of Soviet Russia: Lecture, "Two Years of Russia's New Life," by Anna Louise Strong, relief worker and journalist, Tremont Temple, 8:15.  
Massachusetts Church Service League: Annual meeting, Cathedral Church of St. Paul, 7:30.

Dorchester Board of Trade: Talk on "Dorchester Bay. A Few of its Opportunities," by Frank S. Davis, manager, Maritime Association, Chamber of Commerce, 218 Adams Street, Dorchester, 8.  
United States Rubber Company: Dinner, Hotel Brunswick, 8:30.

Theaters  
Boston Opera House—Moscow Art Theater in "An Enemy of the People."  
Colonial—Helen of Troy, N. Y., 8:15.  
Copley—Lady Frederick, 8:15.  
Hollis—So This is the World, 8:15.  
Keith's—Vaudeville, 8.  
Plymouth—"Whispering Wires," 8:20.  
Salway—"Sweet Lovers," 8:25.  
Shubert—"A Perfect Lady," 8:25.  
Tremont—"Lollipop," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"The Lady in Ermine," 8:10.

Photoplays  
Park—"Scaramouche," 2:10, 8:10.  
Fenway—"West of the Water Tower," 2:20, 7:11, 8:10.  
Orpheum—"Roxie," 11, 2, 5, 8.  
Tremont Temple—"Powder River," 2:10 and 8:10.  
Modern and Beacon—"Tiger Rose," 9:15, 12:25, 3:05, 5:35, 8:05.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS  
Public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Margaret M. Glenn, C. S. B., of Boston, member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, 11 Hill Street, at 11 o'clock.  
University Extension lecture of "Anatole France," in series on "Modern Continental Writers," by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 7:30.

Art Exhibitions  
Brooks Reed Gallery—Ceramics.  
Boston City Club—Paintings by Boston artists.  
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Etchings by Charles Emile Hell.  
Casson Gallery—Paintings by W. B. Hazleton.  
Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition, Goodspeed's—Drypoints by H. E. Tuttle, Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibit, Vose Gallery—Old masters.  
Harold Vinson's Bookshop—Boardman Robinson's prints.  
Grace Home Gallery—Paintings by John Whorf.  
Doll & Richards—Paintings by Charles H. Davis and others. Paintings by Gertrude R. Caswell and Marjorie R. Milbank.  
Copley Gallery—Paintings of Ruth van Scholey; paintings by Catherine Richardson.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER  
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 South Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A., acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## GROUND IS BROKEN FOR NEW BUILDING

\$7,000,000 Structure to Contain Theater and Offices—on Tremont Street

Another important step in the commercial section of Boston was taken today when work began on the \$7,000,000 office building and theatre to be erected around the Wilbur Theatre on the 55,000-foot site bounded by Tremont, Hollis, Dillaway and Dorset streets.

In the presence of a large number of citizens, including leading real estate and theatrical men, Mayor Curley turned the first earth, not with the traditional spade, but with a big steam shovel, which he personally operated during its initial sweeps. Among those present were W. J. McDonald, president of the Tremont Street Realty Company, which is handling the project; Elbridge R. Anderson, vice-president; Max Schoolman, treasurer, and Nathan Gordon of the Olympia Theatre, Inc.

The new structure will be known as the Commonwealth Office Building. It will occupy approximately 10,000 square feet, and will be 14 stories high, and will front on Tremont Street. On the first floor there will be stores and the entrance to the theatre, which will be in the rear of the building.

The theatre will be known as the Capitol and will be operated by the Olympia Theatre, Inc. It will seat 4500 persons and will be equipped, it is said, in manner comparable with any playhouse of its type in the United States. Its designers say it will compare favorably with the Capitol Theatre in New York and the new Chicago Theatre in that city. Motion pictures and high-grade vaudeville will be presented. It is understood that the Capitol Theatre now being operated by this company on Commonwealth Avenue will be given a new name when the Tremont-Streets playhouse opens. In the new theatre there will be 2000 seats on the floor, 300 in the mezzanine and boxes and 2200 in the balcony.

The building itself is to be of reinforced concrete with an exterior of granite and terra cotta. The second floor will contain fewer offices than the floors above, on each of which there will be 25 offices, making a total of approximately 270.

The architects are Blackall, Clapp & Whittemore, George Nelson Messerve. It will probably be a year before the whole building is ready for occupancy.

## THIRD SHRINE SEEN AS WORK CONTINUES TOMB EXCAVATION

LUXOR, Egypt, Jan. 3 (AP)—Howard Carter this morning began one of the most difficult parts of the season's work in dismantling the tomb of Pharaoh Tut-ankh-amen, namely, the

removal of the 16 remaining sections of the immense outer canopy, judging by the time taken in dismantling the roof of the canopy, this process may require a week or more, after which Mr. Carter will begin to take apart the second shrine.

The local authorities have made a great effort this year to improve the primitive road that winds its way from the Nile across a verdant strip of land to the crowning fastnesses of the royal necropolis. To hasten the trip by automobile was something of a feat last year, and at one time or another each of the three automobiles Luxor boasted were stuck in the deep mud. This year, however, the road has been widened, especially along the dike that borders the Nile canal—now nearly dry—and parties of road makers are daily engaged in leveling the thoroughfare or sprinkling the top layer with water so that the sun will bake it to a hard, even surface.

When the doors of the second shrine in the tomb were opened this morning, a third brilliantly colored and gilded shrine was disclosed.

## BOARD OF FOOD SUPPLY PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

Investigations of the estimated food needs of the Commonwealth; and of the actual and possible sources of supply of all foods, including stock feed, used or distributed in the Commonwealth; its original cost, the methods and costs of handling, transportation, storing, processing, financing and distributing it; the purchase and utilization of it by the consumer, and assembled data thereon in order to determine whether the costs or charges are excessive or the methods inefficient or wasteful, and to indicate such economic procedure therein as will result in a better and cheaper food supply for the people of Massachusetts, including the possibilities of producing a larger and better food supply on the farms in this State.

This food commission, should the resolve be passed, is to report its findings to the Legislature on or before the first Monday in January of 1926. The petition states the people of the State depend upon sources outside its boundaries for at least 90 per cent of their foodstuffs; that they are thus made dependent upon sundry channels of means for movement of these foodstuffs into its territory and for the distribution of them to consumers, weakness in any one of which would jeopardize the food supply; that consumers in the Commonwealth seem to be paying for their food more than is being paid in other parts of the country, and such cost is a serious burden and handicap to the citizens, the industries, and the prosperity of the Commonwealth, and that the public interest requires an investigation.

### HUDSON MOTOR CAR

Hudson Motor Car Company, for the year ended Nov. 29, 1923, reports a net income of \$3,003,624, after charges, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with \$1,242,977 in the preceding year.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE FOUND READY TO ENTER SUPER POWER SYSTEM

(Continued from Page 1)

which connects with Massachusetts lines at Haverhill and goes north to Dover and ties up with the Twin State Gas & Electric Company, whose transmission lines go into Maine and connect with the power system of that State. The Twin State lines go north into New Hampshire as far as Wakefield, which is a terminus.

The construction of 10 miles more to Ossipee, N. H., would connect with the Conway Electric Light and Power Company, which operates in New Hampshire and Maine with a hydraulic plant at Fryeburg, Me. The Conway lines go into the White Mountains as far as Jackson, where there is another terminus. It would require 15 miles of construction to connect with the lines at Gorham, N. H., of the Berlin company.

In the central part of the State the Manchester Traction Light and Power Company has connections in all directions, which carries electricity as far as the Merrimack Valley as Bristol, as far west as Newport, and south to Nashua and Lowell, Mass. The Manchester and Portsmouth companies would be hitched up by the construction of seven miles of lines between the Rockingham company terminus at Raymond and the Chester terminus of the Derry and Chester Railroad, which connects at Derry with the Manchester and Derry Railroad.

There is the Connecticut River Power Company, with a hydroelectric plant at Hinsdale and lines running south into Massachusetts and west into Vermont. This company extends operations as far north into New Hampshire as Claremont. If a line could be built from Claremont to Newport, about seven miles, there would be connection with the Newport terminus of the Manchester traction system by way of Sunapee, Contoosook and the city of Franklin.

Then there is the great New England Power Company which hitches up with the Manchester combination at Nashua, and the ramifications of the New England company extend to the seacoast at Rhode Island ports and Boston.

In northern New Hampshire, the power plants at Mascoma Lake and Goose Pond are the property of the Grafton County Power Company, and lines connect with those of the Vermont Hydro-Electric Company. There is a break of 10 miles between Haverhill, N. H., and Bradford, Vt., one between Franconia and Bethlehem. The smaller utilities serving primarily the local communities are for the most part now connected with one or more of these large systems, so that altogether the building of less than 100 miles of transmission lines would make New Hampshire a single unit in the super-power organization.

## BUSINESS MORALITY URGED BY MR. EDDY

Y.M.C.A. Worker Returns From World Tour, Pointing Hearers to Need for Economic Reform

"Attention must be given to moral as well as material factors in business if the industrial unrest now sweeping the world is to be checked," declared Sherwood Eddy, associate general secretary of the foreign division of the Y. M. C. A., speaking at the noon luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on "Business and Ethics" today. Mr. Eddy, basing his statement on observations seen in a tour of 22 countries across Europe and Asia, from which he has just returned, added:

There are now 4000 strikes a year in Japan, India and China, and from the industrial conditions observed in these countries I feel there is some cause for this unrest. I have seen Chinese cloth factories in which little girls work for 3 cents a day, where 1500 boys work 18 hours a day, seven days a week, for 30 cents, and where they receive no pay at all for the three years' apprenticeship. These factories, in the last three years, have averaged 100 per cent return on investment.

I have seen a liberal movement in China, Russia freed of Tsardom by a revolution that came 100 years late, industrial trouble in the Ruhr, Gandhi's revolt in India. And in the United States since 1840 I find there have been 1400 strikes a year, and since the war 2000 strikes a year.

I have seen a world of unrest and a world in revolt against conditions which employers must remedy. Though I missed the daily airplane service from Moscow to Berlin, I traveled from Berlin to London by the air service there, in a plane that was a palace, carrying a dozen persons besides 24 tons of freight, in which the pilot, even in the thickest fog, was always in wireless communication with the British flying field. This experience made me realize that the mastery of the physical side of the universe has progressed, and is progressing, faster than the mastery of moral forces.

From what he had seen in foreign countries, Mr. Eddy said he was convinced that business production must be made secondary to the production of better men, and that humanity must not be scrapped for profit-making.

"Business," Mr. Eddy continued, "is intended to produce material necessities. But besides that it must produce character and help mankind. If only gain is thought of, then there is only left the law of the jungle, red in tooth and jaw, and civilization will go through a period of Bolshevism such as that I witnessed in Russia."

### KEITH MEMORIAL THEATER

Construction will start soon on remodeling the rear portion of the Siegel Building into a new theater to seat 4000, which will be operated by the B. F. Keith Theater Company as a permanent B. F. Keith. It is expected to open next September. Entrances will be on Washington and Essex streets, with a 100-foot foyer extending to Washington Street. Vaudeville acts of the Keith variety will play in the new theater.

### MASONIC TEMPLE PROPOSED

DANVERS, Mass., Jan. 3 (Special)—A project is being considered whereby the old building formerly occupied by the Universalist Society here, which is one of the historical landmarks of the town, will be remodeled into a Masonic temple. The church has been vacant for four years. The Universalist and Unitarian societies have united as the Community Church society and meetings are held in the Unitarian chapel.

### STEPS TO STOP TEAM STRIKE

A conference between representatives of the Team Owners' Association of Boston, Truck Drivers' Union 25, and Market and Produce Teamsters' Union 631 will be held at the State House tomorrow as a result of the efforts of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, represented by Fred M. Knight, to bring about some settlement before the drivers' strike, scheduled for Monday.

New York—Willard Straight Post, American Legion, has announced its opposition to the adjusted compensation bill for all ex-service men. Similar action was taken a short while ago, by the City Club Post.

Last Rate 5% Divided  
Send deposits today to this strong mutual savings bank. Interest paid quarterly in January, April, July, October. Interest begins monthly.  
SOMERVILLE INST. FOR SAVINGS  
58 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.  
Branch at Teale Square

## CHINESE DISPATCH WIRE TO PRESIDENT

BRANTFORD, Ont., Jan. 3 (Special)—The following telegram was today forwarded to President Coolidge and to Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes, by the local branch of the Chinese Nationalist League:

Chinese citizens in Brantford feel resentful over reported action of foreign powers war vessels which have landed forces on Chinese soil at Canton and request your good office to effect immediate withdrawal of those vessels, thus observing justice, avoiding conflict and maintaining international peace.

## WOOD RIGHT TO VOID LAWS IS QUESTIONED

Senior Roxas to Submit Report to Secretary Weeks—Filipinos Retarded, Is Charge

Special from Manila Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The right of Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines, to declare unconstitutional laws passed by the Philippine Legislature will be questioned in a report to be submitted shortly to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, it was stated here by Manuel Roxas, chairman of the Philippine Independence Commission. He refused to confirm the report that immediate independence or statehood would be demanded.

Commenting on the cable statement that Americans and Filipinos are agreed on demanding that Congress definitely the political status of the Philippines, Señor Roxas said:

I believe this is true, for not only the Filipinos but the Americans in the Philippines have realized how the present uncertainty has paralyzed the progress and development of the country. I believe, however, that it is necessary to make clear just what is meant by the fixing of the political status of the Philippine Islands.

The Congress of the United States, in the Jones Law passed in 1916, has already definitely and formally declared that it is the purpose of the United States to withdraw sovereignty over the Philippines as soon as a stable government is established therein. Therefore, the future political status of the Philippines has already been passed upon by the Congress of the United States and all that is left for Congress to act upon is to determine the date when the withdrawal of American sovereignty is to be carried out, it being the claim of the Filipinos that they have fulfilled the condition imposed upon them by the Jones Law, as was formally and officially recognized by former President Woodrow Wilson in his message to Congress on Dec. 2, 1920.

All political parties are united in favor of immediate, absolute and complete independence, and if this question were submitted to a referendum of the people, I am sure there would be practically unanimous vote in its favor.

Under the Wood régime, Señor Roxas said, the Filipinos have been retarded in their determined fight for independence. Public laws passed by the Legislature many years ago and carried out faithfully by the people and others affording them inalienable rights have been disregarded by the Governor-General, he said, and the Filipinos have come to regard General Wood as a dictator and the present form of American supervision as almost an autocracy.

## LORING FINDING INQUIRY PROPOSED

Senator Creech Would Have the Facts in Controversy

Investigation by the Legislature into the administrative decision of Homer Loring, chairman of the state Commission of Administration and Finance, that certain bills for the use of private automobiles in state business as rendered by certain inspectors in the division of motor vehicles were too large and betokened a "reckless misuse of state funds" to which Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, took exception, is proposed today by an order introduced in the Senate by Walter T. Creech of Peabody. The order was referred to the Joint Committee on Rules.

The order provides that a special legislative committee to investigate these charges and counter declarations be named, to consist of three senators and six representatives, to report to the Legislature not later than March 1 of this year.

The committee is instructed to investigate "the matters in dispute between the commission on administration and finance and the registrar of motor vehicles, in relation to certain items of travel expense incurred by certain of the latter's inspectors, and also other differences in relation to departmental expenditures that have arisen between said commission and departments and officials of the Commonwealth."

The committee is authorized to hold hearings, summon and require the testimony of witnesses, and the production of books and papers.

Senator Creech said that he had no personal acquaintance with either Chairman Loring or Registrar Goodwin. He said that he had no personal knowledge of the matters in dispute, but that he believed for the good of the public service the Legislature should acquaint itself with all of the facts so that it could have intelligent knowledge of the dispute and be able to act properly.

REO MOTOR INCREASES CAPITAL  
LANSING, Jan. 3.—Reo Motor Car Company filed amendment to articles of incorporation with Secretary of State increasing capitalization from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.



"and now I send it all to the Pilgrim Maids—no more mussy wash days in my home."

## PILGRIM LAUNDRY

"The House That Service Built"  
Motor Service Covers Greater Boston  
Call Roxbury 2330

## California

Goodbye old Winter!



In California there is no winter. Right now the flowers are blooming, the oranges golden and every day is a June day.

Only 68 2-3 hours from Chicago via Chicago & North Western—Union Pacific.  
See Salt Lake City on the way. One of the most interesting cities in America.  
Travel on the de luxe, all-Pullman.



## Los Angeles Limited

or any one of 4 other trains direct to California

Two daily trains to Denver with connections for California.

Accommodations to suit every taste—hotels, apartments, bungalows at reasonable rates. Let us send you free illustrated booklets and hotel lists.

For information, ask any Railroad Ticket Office, or address  
W. H. Murray, General Passenger Agent  
Room 125 Union Pacific Building, Omaha, Neb.

## BURT 26th ANNUAL MARK DOWN SALE

Now in Progress

We are offering you a choice of our many different styles of shoes, at prices and values unsurpassed.

Ladies' Department	Men's Department
Street and Dress Pumps WONDERFUL VALUES formerly priced \$9.50 to \$12.00.....	Original Ground Grippers Boots \$7.95
Knickerbockers Values up to \$9.00.....	Neolin Soles and Rubber Heels....
Strap Pumps and Oxfords Specially priced at \$4.95	Oxfords \$7.45
	Knickerbockers Specially Priced for this sale.....
	\$4.95 to \$8.45

Remarkable Hosiery Values 79c to \$2.65  
All Sales Final on Markdown Articles  
Deposit on C. O. D.

32 West Street Men's and Women's E. W. BURT & CO. 196 Washington Street Men's Only

BOSTON

Exclusive Boston Agents for the famous "GROUND GRIPPER" Walking Shoes

## Margaret Wade Grinager

Designer of Gowns that interpret Individuality  
49 West 58th St., New York City  
Telephone Plaza 4077

## INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

PERSONAL—HOME—BUSINESS  
ARTHUR H. COHEN  
10 East 43rd Street Tel. Vanderbilt 8565  
NEW YORK

If you desire individual, beautiful and intelligently economical clothes, visit the

Bertha Holley Studio  
89 W. 48th St., NEW YORK  
Send for Illustrated Booklet



## STEPS TAKEN FOR FIRST PRIMARIES

New Hampshire Candidates for Presidential Delegates Must File by Jan. 10

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3 (Special).—Declarations of candidacy in the New Hampshire presidential primary, the first direct vote of the people to be taken in any state in the 1924 campaign, will be filed Jan. 10, according to announcement by Enos K. Sawyer, Secretary of State.

The number of Republican delegates-at-large, which has always been four, has been increased to seven and the number of Democratic delegates-at-large remains at four.

At the request of President Coolidge's political managers, who recently conferred with several Republican leaders in this State, it has been arranged to enter a slate of candidates for all the places, both at-large and by districts, which will be pledged to vote for the renomination of Mr. Coolidge. Under the New Hampshire law, candidates for delegates have the privilege of running unpledged in this primary or of having published on the ballots under their name the presidential candidate whom they pledge themselves to vote for. If elected pledged, the law requires them to vote for their candidate throughout the convention.

In 1920 a slate was chosen at the primary pledged to Leonard Wood, a native of New Hampshire, and the New Hampshire delegation stood solidly for General Wood throughout the balloting. The slate of seven delegates-at-large for Coolidge will probably be filed to include Fred W. Estabrook of Nashua, member of the Republican National Committee; Albert O. Brown of Manchester, the last Republican Governor of New Hampshire; George H. Moore of Concord, senior United States Senator; Dwight Hall of Dover, chairman of the Republican State Committee; Mrs. Mary Schofield of Peterborough, former chairman of the woman's division of the Republican state organization; John H. Bartlett of Portsmouth, assistant postmaster-general; and one other woman yet to be selected.

The Democratic leaders have not agreed on any slate of delegates, but the active men in the Democratic State Committee are favorable to McAdoo for the nomination. It is understood, however, that the state committee candidates will run unpledged.

Sheriff John E. O'Dowd of Hillsborough County is the only announced candidate for the "big four." The probable selection, however, is likely to include Gov. Fred H. Brown of Somersworth, Robert Jackson of Concord, member of the Democratic National Committee, and Henri A. Burque, retiring Mayor of Nashua.

Among the candidates for district delegates who have announced themselves is State Senator John S. Hurley of Manchester, who favors Governor Smith of New York for the presidency.

The primary itself will not take place until March 4, so that nearly two months is allowed for the conduct of the campaign. It is understood that arrangements are being made to try out the Johnson sentiment in the Republican ranks, and emissaries have already been here among the Democrats in the interests of Senator Underwood of Alabama for the nomination.

## ART

### Mildred Burrage's Murals

At the Howland and Harlow Studio on Dartmouth Street, decorative panels by Mildred Burrage are on view. Miss Burrage works in tempera, fresco, gesso, and wax colors on lightly drawn tan linen. For subjects, she selects conventional arrangements of flowers, or pictorial compositions with simple narrative.

Reflecting the quality of the rococo, the flower panels are exquisitely drawn with utmost delicacy in a flourish of arabesque and tracery. Some are done with thin oils, others with wax crayon. The colors are pale tints, subordinated intentionally to the general design. "Whaling Panel" is painted in fascinating naïveté. "Don Quixote" and "Robinson Crusoe" do not combine the lithe with the decorative as successfully. "Galleon" is uniquely worked in gesso on a gold background. The painter medium, modeled into conventional curves, makes realistic foamy water. The ship is drawn with a draftsman's hand that catches all the beauty of the lineaments of rigging and tackle.

Miss Burrage has done a unique piece of work in these panels which combine the beauty of a delicate brush and an engaging imagination.

### John Whorf's Paintings

The oils and water colors by John Whorf, now on view at Grace Horne's Gallery on Stuart Street, disclose an other very young artist, who appears with work meriting recognition and encouragement. Mr. Whorf has entered the field independently with a breadth of vision and subtle feeling for subjects that lend themselves to artistic expression. At the present moment color, abstraction, and composition are above certain technical considerations in his work. Curiously enough, he is more comfortably at home in the medium of water color than in oils.

One is immediately impressed by the utter simplicity of manner in which the artist achieves sunny atmosphere, semi-transparency and luminous surfaces. The tangles lend itself readily to his eye, which sees things in the fullness and intensity of color. Ingeniously he uses cold but brilliant tones of blue and green for half-shadows, which serve the twofold purpose of supplying shaded parts and balancing the hot tones.

In oils Mr. Whorf paints thickly, with a theatrical, almost fantastic, use of color. "Rocks" is a fine piece, with the vivid orange and lime-green tonalities in sunlight and deep violet in shadow. "The Snow" is painted freshly and consistently, with a harmony of design and color that the artist does not get in all his oils.

In water colors his love of brilliant color loses its fantastic nature, and becomes realistic in the tropical genre and landscape subjects. He is undaunted by the difficult surfaces of the stucco houses and marble archways. The figures are merely indicated in abstract fashion. Sky and water are painted with a vivid blue-green. The artist spares no intensity, either in fullness of light, or vividness of color. The snow scenes are, perhaps, most skillfully

planned, with very little detail and much fertile suggestion. Mr. Whorf's work has vigor and individuality, with the quality of good taste and an artistic vision. There may have a tendency to work too prolifically, forgetting at times certain technical fundamentals that were instilled in art-school days.

## THEATERS

### "The Brothers Karamazov"

Boston Opera House.—F. Ray Crockett and Morris Gest present the Moscow Art Theater in scenes from Fyodor Dostoevsky's novel, "The Brothers Karamazov." Evenings of Jan. 3, 1924. First time in Boston. The cast: Fyodor Pavlovich Karamazov—Vasily Lushchakov; Boris Dobronravov—Vasily Lushchakov; Dmitri—Leonid M. Leonidov; Katarina Ivanovna—Lydia Koreniva; Grushenka—Alla Tarasova; Smerdyakov—Lyoff Bulgakov; Grigory—Vladimir Orlovich.

This piece, it will be observed, does not purport to be a play. It is a series of episodes, more or less linked together by program notes and by the discourse of a "reader" in a cubby-hole at one side of the stage. The contribution of this reader is not help dramatic illusion, especially since many of his explanations came in the midst of the action. Nor did it much elucidate the story, for the novel and having gone to be read in broken English. Either he read in Russian last night, or his English was so broken we could not understand a word of it. The settings, however, were of light brown backcloth served for all scenes, and this, with the aid of the stage, gave an impression of actors lost in a wilderness, sparsely dotted with unconvincing furniture. Finally, the reviewer had not done his home lesson very faithfully, never having read the novel and having gone over the printed stage version only once.

All these considerations no doubt contributed to the general effect of futility. The story itself, in this form, is hardly calculated to give one a pleasant evening, unless all the circumstances of production conspire to help it. No doubt the novel, like Dostoevsky's other works, creates understanding and sympathy in the reader. These excerpts certainly do not.

The story did what they could with the actors. Mr. Katchaloff again stirred admiration for the compelling simplicity of his art. Mr. Lushchakov gave another remarkable impersonation, and Mrs. Tarasova proved her versatility by portraying a character very different from that of Sasha in "Ivanoff." According to the editor of the translations of the Russian plays, this piece is supposed to give Mr. Leonidoff his big opportunity. Certainly he has more to do than in the other presentations we have seen him in, but we cannot say that his work is as impressive as that of some of his colleagues. He shouts too much; and it will not do to say that that is the part, for he does the same in other roles. The minor characters worked hard to give life to the production, but it simply wouldn't come off.

## R. H. WHITE CO. BUYS STORE PROPERTY

Transaction Covers 70 Per Cent of Area Formerly Leased

After paying rent for half a century, the R. H. White Company has decided to own its own home, or most of it, anyway. Negotiations have been concluded for the purchase of the big block of realty in which it does business as a department store. Seventy per cent of the area it has occupied under leases for the last 50 years now becomes the property of the company. The purchase is to be financed by a \$2,000,000 bond issue, although the price paid is much in excess of that amount. By taking this action the company shows it has confidence in the future of Washington Street as a great retail center.

The R. H. White Company is growing fast. To take care of its increasing business, expansion of store area and numerous improvements have been undertaken during the last year. More will be accomplished in this direction in 1924. More room has been found in adjoining property toward which the business will expand its service departments in the coming year, leaving more room for selling space which, though once considered ample to meet all demands, has today become a pressing need.

The R. H. White Company is one of the oldest department stores in Massachusetts. It was started during the Civil War by R. H. White and carried on by him until 1896 when it was incorporated as the R. H. White Company. In 1917, the entire capital stock of the company was purchased by George B. Johnson, president, and his associates, who have long been connected with the business. Mr. Johnson is also president of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

All the stockholders of the company are active in its affairs and no one not a worker in the business is entitled to own stock. This ownership includes department heads, buyers, and other employees.

## CHARLESTOWN PLANS TO ASK MAYOR ABOUT PLAYGROUND "SALE"

A committee of 25 Charlestown citizens will soon wait on Mayor James M. Curley to ascertain his intentions as to what the city is to give Charlestown as an offset to the proposed sale of the Sullivan Square playground to Henry Ford for a factory site. This committee was directed to act in conjunction with a similar one appointed at a mass meeting last week.

The vote to select such a delegation followed a lively mass meeting held last night in the auditorium of the Charlestown High School under the auspices of the Charlestown Citizens' Association. A score of speakers, mostly past or present political leaders, addressed the meeting, with the result that sentiment was divided.

For the most part the speakers advised opposition to the plan, or at least to demand of the city a great deal in return for the playground. One speaker wanted another playground and a municipal building. The citizens were not called on to vote.

LECTURE ON EGYPT IN FRENCH "Touankhamon et son temps," an illustrated lecture in French by Alexandre Moret, professeur d'Egyptologie au Collège de France, will be given at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts next Tuesday at 4 p. m.

## PLEA FOR POLICE CO-OPERATION MADE

Maine Sheriff Says Local and State Officers Could Help More in Dry Work

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3 (Special).—Apparent unwillingness of local police departments to co-operate with deputy sheriffs in enforcing the prohibition laws is complained of by King F. Graham, sheriff of Cumberland County, in reviewing the activities of the year which has just closed.

"I have always contended," he says, "that the only way to obtain anywhere near satisfactory results would be for the federal officers and the local officers to co-operate and work together in harmony with the single end in view of smashing the liquor traffic."

Sheriff Graham, in addition to strongly advocating the use of the city police in downing the rum traffic, voices his surprise at the inactivity of the state highway police in halting rumrunners, and his belief that they could do efficient enforcement work.

"I have had police officers approach me and actually apologize for making a seizure of liquor, saying they did not want to butt into my work," says Sheriff Graham. "I have been pleased to inform them that any activity along this line was not displeasing to me, but if I had my way a medal would be given to every man who was active in this enforcement work."

"We have recently had in this State a painful experience of what may happen if a sheriff lays down on his job, as the federal officers would be facing an impossible situation and they would not be able, on account of the lack of men, to go into every county and take the place of the local officers in the enforcement work."

"Incidentally, I just want to say that in 1923 there was paid into the county treasury, fines and costs from liquor cases \$21,560. There were received from sales of forfeited automobiles and other sources \$6564, making a total of \$28,124. The cost of suppression of liquor traffic was \$14,900, leaving a balance of \$13,224, which may be used by the county to pay other bills."

"In addition to this there has been paid into the county treasury several thousand dollars of defaulted bail in liquor cases."

## MAINE MOTORISTS IN NATIONAL BODY

Reorganized Association Plans Many Activities

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 3 (Special).—Two important matters were acted upon by the newly-reorganized Maine Automobile Association, Inc., at the meeting of its executive board held here yesterday. First, after a several hours' session with Raymond Beck, field secretary and manager of the National Motorists' Association, it was unanimously voted to affiliate with this organization.

By this action every member of the Maine Automobile Association, Inc., will begin immediately, and Edward P. Harlow, its field representative for several years, will be retained, and other solicitors will be added. It was unanimously voted to make the association's publication, The Maine Motorist, one of the finest automobile club publications in the country. This will be issued strictly in the interest of the automobilist of Maine and will be planned to give him full information about motoring and about highways in the State, as well as all other information that he may desire when touring outside of Maine.

One of the understandings reached by the directors with Mr. Beck yesterday was that the other New England states should be immediately organized by the National Motorists' Association, and Mr. Beck is now in Boston inaugurating this work.

Two of the leading Massachusetts clubs have already signified a willingness to come under the banner of the N. M. A., as has the Automobile Club of Rhode Island. The Connecticut clubs will also be lined up, and Mr. Beck declared that the fact that the Maine Automobile Association has affiliated with the N. M. A. will make it comparatively easy for him to get the other New England organizations.

MAINE DIRECTOR TO VISIT MANY PORTS BATH, Me., Jan. 3 (Special).—Pier conditions in many of the leading ports of the old world are to be studied by Edward W. Hyde of this city, a director of the port of Portland, who will sail from New York, Feb. 13 on the Fabre line steamship Providence for the Mediterranean.

Mr. Hyde will pay particular attention to freight handling conditions at such well known ports as Havre, Cherbourg and Liverpool and his observations are expected to prove of great value to the Maine directors.

## WOMEN VOTERS' CLASS TO DISCUSS LAWS

"Tenant and Landlord" is the subject for discussion at the class in the Boston League of Women Voters' course on "Law Every Woman Should

Know" to be held next Wednesday at 10:15 a. m. at the Boston University College of Secretarial Science. Prof. Bessie N. Page of Boston University will lead the discussion.

At a joint meeting with the East Boston Woman's Club, to be held next Thursday afternoon in the East Boston High School Center, Mrs. Kenneth Appel, secretary of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, will speak on "Raising the School Age." In addition, "The Fifteenth Candle" will be presented by Mrs. Walter Hosley.

## Executive Sedan Tagged "Governor"

Connecticut Chief's Approach Announced in 5-Inch Letters

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—At the request of Governor Templeton a special registration marker bearing the word "Governor" in letters about 5 inches high has been prepared for use on the military department's sedan which is put at the executive's disposal. The marker will be used in lieu of a registration number.

Sometime ago, the state coat of arms was painted on either door of the sedan in a large design. Subsequently, at the Governor's order a state flag a yard long was placed on the hood of the car.

## SENATORS AGREE NOT TO FILIBUSTER

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3 (Special).—To preclude the possibility of a filibuster, duplicating, perhaps, the Democratic movement in the State Senate last winter, which tied up legislative progress for 10 weeks, Republican senators say they will agree to reporting out the Democratic platform measures of 1922, which caused the controversy.

These measures were the repeal of the property ownership qualification for voters, the calling of a constitutional convention, senatorial redistricting of the State and the popular election of judges. The Democrats demanded last year that these bills be brought to the record vote stage.

## GRADE CROSSING ABOLITION LAGS

New Haven Road Has Arrearage of 147 Eliminations Required by State Law

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—An arrearage by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad of 147 grade crossing eliminations, imposed by state law and necessitating an outlay of \$7,110,000, is brought to light by the recent order of the Public Utilities Commission requiring the expeditious elimination of the Bridge Street crossing, Middletown.

Section 3170 of the General Statutes requires that the directors of every company which operates a railroad in this State shall remove or apply for the removal of at least one grade crossing each year for every 50 miles of road operated by it in this State.

According to the company's statement during the hearing before the commission, this arrearage has been mounting up for more than seven years. The notation by the company is, "arrearages of 19 crossings per year, from Jan. 1, 1923, 147 crossings, \$7,110,000."

The act gives the public utilities discretionary powers in the enforcement of the provision cited, taking into account the financial condition of the road. The commission, in its order requiring the elimination of the Bridge Street crossing, notes that "with regard to the arrearage of grade crossing eliminations, this commission has exercised the discretion vested in it, and in view of the serious financial condition of the company has not for a number of years enforced the annual elimination of grade crossings provided therein."

The company lists as its total commitments for grade crossings eliminations in the various states, \$8,618,450 in Connecticut, \$4,013,000 in Massachusetts, and \$315,000 in New York. The grand total for Connecticut includes the arrearages of \$7,110,000.

It also includes, the commission finds, the elimination of 19 crossings estimated at \$730,150 on the air line.

## HEALING MINISTRY IS REPORTED UPON

Lambeth Committee to Inquire Into "Challenge of Christian Science" Issues Statement

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2.—After nearly three years, the committee appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury at the end of the Lambeth Conference in 1920, when the "challenge of Christian Science" was discussed, has presented its report which will be published in January by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. In the forecast issued last night by the Press Association, it is recalled that the members of the Anglican Church "ought to take more account of the recent growth of the knowledge about the power of spirit over the mind and body." There is much in Christian Science, continues the statement, which ought to be found within the English Church, "where it would be supplemented by truths which are neglected in Christian Science."

The Bishop of Oxford was appointed chairman of the committee on which also sat a number of eminent physicians, including Sir Clifford Allbutt, Sir Robert Armstrong James, Dr. William Brown, Dr. J. A. Hadfield, Dr. W. H. Rivers, and Dr. Jane Walker. Among other members of the committee were the Bishop of Southwark, the Bishop of St. Albans and the Bishop of Liverpool. They heard evidence on behalf of healing by faith, the laying on of hands and the blessing of the sick, and considered their relation to the work and practices of the English Church.

The terms of the reference included the question of recognizing a ministry of healing inside the church. According to the Press Association, the report welcomes the recent development in the direction of spiritual healing, but will not satisfy the more ardent advocates of it. With perfect definiteness, it rules that "no sick person must look to a clergyman to do what it is the physician's or the surgeon's duty to do."

## AN ADVERTISEMENT from the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE

one of the best laid out and most complete of any bank in the city.

and short English Pipes, &c. &c.

**A BANK.**

THE Utility of a Bank, established on right Principles, being generally known and acknowledged, a Plan has been projected, and is now ready for the Patronage of those Gentlemen who wish to derive the many public and private Advantages which have resulted from such Institutions in other Countries.—Copies of the Plan are lodged with, and Subscriptions received by William Phillips, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Mafon, Thomas Russell, John Lowell, and Stephen Higginson, Esquires, and at the Offices of Edward Payson, John Hard, and M. M. Hay, Esq's.

To the Honorable Supreme Judicial Court holden at Boston, within and

January 1, 1784

## Among the birth-notices—

of that New Year's edition of 140 years ago there appeared, next to the advertisement of a jeweler named Paul Revere, a modest proposal for a bank.

Its 'Utility, established on right Principles, being generally known' it was founded. The principles were sound. They carried that bank through the formation of a new republic, through the building of the busiest industrial community of the new nation, through a dozen panics, through a world war, and so into the problems and responsibilities of 1924.

That little institution, The Massachusetts Bank, was a direct forer of The First National. What were the 'right Principles' that built the largest bank in New England, one of the foremost in America?

The intention to be persistently and aggressively FIRST in wise and expert helpfulness to all of its customers all of the time.

The bank's present size is only a by-product of that intention. We want to put our intention and its equipment to work now in helping you to meet the problems of 1924.

## The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 :: :: 1924  
MAIN OFFICE, 70 FEDERAL STREET

Boston Branches

45 MILK STREET

UPHAMS CORNER

FIELDS CORNER

HYDE PARK

115 SUMMER STREET

ROSLINDALE

BRIGHTON

ALLSTON



## PROTECT INVESTORS MR. O'BRIEN URGES

District Attorney Would Make  
Brokers' Licenses Hard  
to Obtain

Legislation better to protect the public by making it harder for "fly-by-night" stock brokers to get Commonwealth licenses to sell stocks and bonds, and stricter inspection of all brokers' books in a manner similar to that employed by bank inspectors in examining the accounts of Massachusetts financial institutions, will be sought by Thomas C. O'Brien, District Attorney of Boston, as the result of a series of investigations culminating in the collapse of T. J. Day Company, and Wellington & Co., 101 Milk Street, following complaints of clients, and the close scrutiny of a third brokerage firm which Mr. O'Brien declared is now going on.

Boston at present seems to be the favorite mark of New York brokerage sharpers who come here to open up business under any name they please and disappear after they have collected the money. The laxity of the loose restrictions of the present Commonwealth license provisions it is the easiest thing in the world for these people to start business, and once started they continue without inspection or control. The law does not act until customers have been fleeced, and the sharpers have disappeared.

**Surety Bonds Urged**  
The Legislature should provide that applicants for brokerage licenses be required to file a surety bond with the Registrar-General of the State. The books of brokers should be made as accessible to state inspectors as the books of banks and trust companies, and frequent visits of state agents ought to be made, and accounts scrutinized at unexpected times.

The people of the State are beginning to understand the utility of letting the fly-by-night firms alone until the harm is committed, and only investigating them after they have made away with many customers' life-time savings.

The method of getting at these sharpers lies in new legislation. This could take various forms. The Public Utilities Department might, and should, receive wider discretion in investigating the character of license applicants. At present the licenses sometimes do real harm, for they convince customers of the State is supervising a firm, whereas it actually is not.

The Public Utilities Department also should have fled with the name of the broker's collateral, just as they do in banks. The fly-by-nights frequently hypothecate the collateral of their clients for their own ends.

**"Methods of Deceit"**  
Mr. O'Brien declared that so far as he knew there was no "Wellington" connected with the closed firm of "Wellington & Co.," and no "Day" connected with the "T. J. Day Co." He said he believed these names were picked because they suggested respectability and opulence, the real name of the head of the firm's affairs apparently being J. M. Konwiser. Mr. O'Brien said this illustrated one of the "methods of deceit" allowed under the present Massachusetts law.

Investigation of the affairs of the two firms in question has led to application for some dozen warrants for the arrest of officials and employees charged with bucket-shopping, larceny, and conspiracy to defraud.

"If there is no other way of getting legislation to check bucket shopping," the District Attorney continued, "the Attorney-General's office should act. It might make an investigation of the present conditions and recommend appropriate legislation. The policy at present is to go after criminals after the harm is done."

"Such conditions as now exist produce distrust among investors and shake confidence in legitimate brokers. Strangely enough, some of the highest type of brokers in Boston have resisted stricter regulations, and the passage of regulations for higher standards, which they themselves are actually now living up to."

**JUDGE PROMISES  
JAIL SENTENCES**  
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3 (Special)—An exceptionally fine preface to the report of a federal grand jury, considered one of the most important to liquor law enforcement yet made here, was seen in the declaration of United States District Judge Arthur L. Brown that he would impose the maximum sentence on all persons convicted as rumrunners in Rhode Island. Within a few minutes the grand jury had reported to Judge Brown several important indictments.

Heading the list of indictments was that of Rabbi David Bachrach, involving the alleged sale for beverage purposes of wine, purported to be intended for sacramental purposes.

Charles O'Donnell, a former United States customs official, and James Mott, an East Greenwich, R. I., policeman, were indicted for conspiracy to violate the federal liquor laws.

**EASTMAN COMPANY  
COMPLAINT DISMISSED**  
In dismissing a complaint against George A. Eastman & Co., brokers, made under the provisions of the Blue

**DANCING**  
"The Poetry of Motion"  
Expert instruction French Tango  
Classes for two or more couples at residence or my studio.

**FLORENCE CLARKE WILLIAMS**  
(Charter Member N. Y. Society Teachers of Dancing)  
30 West 82nd St. Tel. 10023 Schuyler  
NEW YORK CITY

When in Need of  
**Flowers**  
Buy of  
The Florist:  
PARK T. BOSTON

**Sky Law, the Department of Public Utilities at the State House today, in handing down its decision regarding the sale of securities in connection with the handling of the stock of the Based Silver Mines Company, decided that the parties involved in the dispute should work out their effort to secure rights through the courts.**  
A complaint against Eastman & Co., made by H. L. P. Richards of Fall River, was dismissed, the commission in its decision stating that the case had been adjusted privately between the parties.

**NINE SHIPS SOLD  
TO BOSTON FIRM**  
Will Be Operated in Coastwise  
Coal-Carrying Trade

Final details of the sale of the Crowell & Thurlow fleet of nine vessels to the New England Fuel & Transportation Company of Boston were completed today. The vessels were originally in the coastwise coal trade, and more recently in the intercoastal trade.

The vessels are: Lewis K. Thurlow, 5100 tons carrying capacity; Peter H. Crowell, 5095 tons; Edward Pierce, Walter P. Noyes and Stephen R. Jones, 7200 tons each; Thomas P. Beal, A. L. Kern, William A. McKenney, and Felix Taussig, 9500 tons each.

Judge Lowell, in the Federal District Court, conditionally accepted a bid of \$1,125,000 for the fleet, on Dec. 31, as far as the five vessels in this jurisdiction were concerned. It only remained for the District Court of New Jersey, having jurisdiction over the other four vessels, to approve the sale. The entire fleet was libeled in the Federal Court by the Exchange Trust Company of Boston some time ago, to satisfy a claim of \$1,425,000 due on a blanket mortgage.

The New England Fuel & Transportation Company plan to operate these vessels in the coastwise coal-carrying trade between Hampton Roads and New England ports. They are to be operated exclusively in the interest of the New England Coal & Coke Company for the present.

**WILBUR SHOW TO BE BROADCAST**  
"Up She Goes," William A. Brady's musical comedy, which comes to Boston after a year's run in New York, will be broadcast by radio station WJAZ direct from the Shubert's Wilbur Theatre next Monday, the opening night. The book of "Up She Goes" was written by Frank Craven, the music by Harry Tierney, and the lyrics by Joseph McCarthy, who collaborated in writing "Teene," Nancy Welford and Richard Gallagher lead the cast.

**INVESTMENT ANALYSIS COURSE**  
The evening school of commerce and finance of Northeastern University, of which Carl D. Smith is dean, announces a course in investment analysis to be given during the second semester of the present school year. It will begin on Feb. 8 and is to be in charge of Edmund H. Davis, manager of the statistical department of the National City Company of Boston and New York.

**Scoutmasters' Qualifications  
to Be Tried 'In the Open'**  
Leave Classroom for Woods, Where They Must Light  
Fires Without Matches, and "Shine" as Cooks

The Boston Boy Scout Council scoutmasters' training course, which has been meeting for a month at the English High School, on Monday evenings, will adjourn to Scoutland, in Dover, next Saturday, when the 30 odd men who are learning how to be scoutmasters will demonstrate their ability to take charge of scouts on outdoor hikes. They will be required to bring their own food and cook it in the open, and also to show that they know how to handle a sharp axe and to build a fire properly in the woods.

George W. Austin, one of the field executives for the Boston Council, is in charge of the expedition, which will start Saturday noon and last through the next day. The future scoutmasters will go by train to Needham Junction and hike through the woods to the Boston Council's winter camp in Dover. Arriving there they will build their own fires, in some cases by friction, without matches, and will cook their own meals under critical supervision.

During the afternoon they will demonstrate the scout pace, a combination of walking and running by which you can cover the greatest distance with the least weariness, the use of a knife and hatchet, and the requirements in cooking for the first and second scout grades. Supper will

**SHATTUCK & JONES**  
DEALERS IN FISH  
125 FAIRBANKS MARKET  
BOSTON

Last Dividend  
Rate  
On Both Original  
Shares and Matured  
Share Certificates  
ASSETS \$2,841,621.03  
Shares Now on Sale. Business by Mail.  
Send for Prospectus and Quarterly  
Small % of Interest Retained on Shares  
Withdrawn Before Nine Years.  
**Winter Hill  
Cooperative Bank**  
88 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.  
Branch at Teale Square

## AROOSTOOK COUNTY ROUND-UP STARTED

Authorities Bring Witnesses in  
Case of Sheriff Into the  
Municipal Court

HOULTON, Me., Jan. 3.—Further action in the round-up of Aroostook County liquor men took place today when the men arrested yesterday were taken from the county jail to the municipal court, where their pleas were entered.

The new movement against the liquor traffic is in accordance with the announcement by Herschel Shaw, county attorney and a son of the State Attorney-General, Randolph W. Shaw, that he would prosecute the half-dozen witnesses who admitted at the federal court trial of Sheriff Edmund W. Grant and Willard S. Lewis, sentenced to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud the national prohibition law, that they had violated state laws.

Charles E. Calvin, the star witness for the Government, was arrested on the charge of bribery of a public official. He was charged with having testified that he paid \$1000 last April to Sheriff Grant.

Charles Powell, who testified as Calvin's former bar keeper at the Vendome, the latter's hotel on Bangor Street here, was arrested on the charge of selling intoxicating liquor. Three deputy sheriffs are searching for several other men who admitted while testifying at Bangor that they were engaged in the liquor business. William Tacticos of Presque Isle, who was a witness against Sheriff Grant and Lewis, was bound over in the Presque Isle court late yesterday, charged with being a common seller of intoxicating liquor and with maintaining a liquor nuisance.

It was said that a warrant would be issued also for Guy E. Crosby, formerly a deputy on Grant's staff, who admitted on the witness stand that he had accepted money for protecting liquor dealers while in the employ of the county.

## TEACHERS HONOR RICHARD J. LANE

High Tribute Paid Him at Dinner—On Committee Six Years

Appreciation for the public service of Richard J. Lane, chairman of the Boston School Committee, who is retiring after six years service on the committee, was expressed at a dinner given in his honor last night at the Hotel Bellevue by the Boston Principals' Association. Wallace C. Boyden, principal of the Boston Normal School and president of the association presided. Brief addresses were made by Messrs. Francis G. Curtis, Dr. David D. Scannell, William J. O'Hare, members of the school committee, and by Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools.

Resolutions thanking Mr. Lane for his valuable service to Boston's public schools, presented by Herbert S. Weaver, head master of the High School of Practical Arts, were unanimously adopted. They were in part as follows:

During his six years of service on the committee, we have followed with special satisfaction his loyal devotion

to the interests of the schools and his very clear and convincing presentation to the public of the needs of the school children. This has aroused an intelligent interest in, and secured a more generous support for education. His untiring efforts, regardless of personal sacrifice, united with his spirit of fairness and justice to all, have helped to place the school in their present splendid condition and have inspired a feeling of confidence throughout the teaching force.

We therefore take this occasion to express our sincere appreciation of Mr. Lane's public service to the schools of Boston, his kindly interest in all connected with the system and his unceasing advocacy of the best in education.

In response, Mr. Lane expressed his appreciation for friendship shown him, and recommended a policy of private conferences by the school committee, purchase of larger school grounds in various parts of the city, and a continuation of the system of promoting teachers according to merit instead of seniority.

## BOSTON CAT SHOW JUDGING NEAR END

Entries Represent More States Than in Former Years

No previous show of the Boston Cat Club has drawn so many entries from so many states as the one which closes at Horticultural Hall this evening. More than 200 cats, representatives of every known feline type, have been entered, and competition in the various classes has been close. For the short-haired cats, Bobbie Bell, Manx, neuter, is perhaps the most stately representative, a solid black of finely proportioned body, owned by Mrs. Mabel E. Bell, president of the club. A steel gray Manx, Sally, is a close contestant with Bobbie Bell for honors in this limited class.

Judging is in the hands of Mrs. S. Y. Mathis of New York. Final awards were not complete at noon today; several favorites were running close for points. A smoke, Cornetor Tamarlane, entered in three shows and winning prizes in all of them, thereby becoming a champion in his first show year, attracted considerable attention as a splendid example of the class. Gironemo, owned by Mrs. G. M. Lockwood, was awarded a first and winner's during the morning. Likewise, Mrs. C. W. H. Blood's Muffins in the brown tabby Persian class.

During the evening, winners of the cup for the best American-bred cat, the best silver male and the Stowell trophy for the best long-haired neuter (permanent possession of which is gained through three wins) will be announced, as well as the "Best" for the show.

**PLAYGROUND RULING ASKED**  
William J. Francis, Senator from Charlestown, offered an order in the Senate today asking for an opinion from the Attorney-General as to the rights of the city of Boston to sell the Sullivan Square playground for commercial use, without first securing the consent of the Legislature. The order was referred to the committee on rules.

**TRAFFIC LIEUTENANT PROMOTED**  
Lieut. James Laffey, in command of traffic division 21, in the Back Bay, has been promoted to the grade of captain by Herbert A. Wilson, police commissioner. Transfers of 45 patrolmen also have been announced. They will become effective Friday at 7:45 a. m.

## MERGER OF SHOE UNIONS IS DENIED

Consolidation Said to Need  
Ratification by Vote to  
Make Legal

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 3 (Special)—That the United Shoe Workers of America, with general offices in Boston, are not yet affiliated with the Shoe Workers' Protective union of Haverhill, and will not be merged until the proposition is ratified by a referendum vote of the United members, was revealed at the mass meeting of shoe workers held in this city last night.

Austin E. Gill, general agent of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, whose organization has invited the Amalgamated Shoe Workers' Union to consolidate with the Protective, admitted that consolidation of the Protective and United had not been completed, although announcement to the effect that such consolidation had taken place was spread broadcast.

Mr. Gill was the target for hundreds of queries on the proposed alliance of the three unions. He said the Protective did not join the Amalgamated when the latter organization superseded the United in Lynn last February because there were many clauses in the constitution of the Amalgamated which had not been acted upon at the meeting of all the shoe workers which preceded the amalgamation. This was denied by officials of the Amalgamated.

Walter B. Fogarty, general president of the Amalgamated, took the floor and declared that the general officers of the Amalgamated would not block the merger if the rank and file wished it.

No action was taken at the mass meeting, but the general executive board of the Amalgamated, which meets here tomorrow, will decide whether or not to submit to a referendum of the Amalgamated the question of the proposed alliance.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the only shoe workers' organization which is recognized by the American Federation of Labor, has done nothing more on the matter of making a bid for attention from the Lynn shoe workers than the advertisement published yesterday.

Charles L. Baine, general secretary-treasurer, stated today by telephone from Boston that the Boot and Shoe Union had one mixed local in Lynn and many Lynners are members of the Boot and Shoe, having joined when they went to Boston with the Lynn concerns which moved owing to labor conditions in Lynn.

## DRYS NOT ALARMED OVER WET MEASURE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3 (Special)—After a close survey of conditions under which wet and dry issues may be expected to be discussed at the Rhode Island State House this winter, friends of the dry assert that they are not alarmed at the bill offered to repeal the Sherwood law, the state prohibition enforcement law.

Representative James H. Kiernan of Providence, Democrat, has simply reintroduced the bill which the Senate refused to consider last year. Mr. Kiernan's bill, as last year, provides for the submission of the question of

## HOMING PIGEONS FEATURE OF SHOW

Poultry Experts Tell How to  
'Fool the Hen' With Electricity

The Boston Poultry Show which has turned Mechanics Building, Huntington Avenue, into a hen yard, clucked and cawed itself into its third day today. It will close Jan. 5.

Judging of homing pigeons continued through the morning and brought forth remarkable specimens of light 12-ounce to 14-ounce birds, capable under certain conditions, of traveling 80 miles in 100 minutes. This type of bird occasionally travels 1000 miles, and, according to bird fanciers, 2000 miles is not an impossible limit, a pigeon being known to have returned to its home from this distance in little less than a month.

Electric lights in the henhouse came in for attention today, with explanations of how poultry can be made to put in something over an eight-hour day by artificial light. F. L. Hauneford tonight will describe the methods by which farmers can switch on lights in their henhouses after dark, when it has been found that the birds will descend from their perches and gather up food, with consequent increased egg production. An extra hour, it is explained, is about the limit to which birds can be forced.

## BICENTENNIAL FETE OF REVILLON FRERES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—There are said to be fewer than 60 business firms in the United States more than 100 years old. One of these, in New York City, a branch of a French house, was founded two centuries ago—in 1723. This is the firm of Revillon Freres, furriers, on Fifth Avenue at Fifty-Third Street, now celebrating its two hundredth anniversary.

For two centuries a Revillon has been continuously at the head of the establishment. Victor Revillon, now president of the company, developed the trading posts and agencies throughout the world, which have been added to the three main houses of Paris, London and New York. J. M. Revillon, vice-president, supervises the management of the American and Canadian houses.

In honor of the bicentenary, the firm is presenting to its friends and customers an illustrated booklet, called "Igloo Life," which deals with the habits and customs of the Arctic, where many fine furs are obtained.

**GIRL SCOUT HEADS ON TOUR**  
National officials of the Girl Scouts are to visit the Massachusetts headquarters next Saturday and Sunday. Arriving Saturday morning the officials will breakfast at the Women's City Club, then inspect the state headquarters at 725 Boylston Street, and later motor to the new country quarters at Cedar Hill, Waltham. On Sunday afternoon they are to be entertained at the Milton Club and will depart for New York that night.

## INDEPENDENT SEEN IN SENATE CONTEST

William N. Osgood to Run If  
Either W. M. Butler or L. A.  
Coolidge Is Nominated

Friends of William N. Osgood, of Lowell, an attorney with offices in that city and in Boston, announced today, in the event of the Republican Party of Massachusetts nominating for the United States Senate either William M. Butler of New Bedford, or Louis A. Coolidge of Milton, that Mr. Osgood will become a candidate as an Independent and Progressive at the polls in November. These staunch political friends of Attorney Osgood, go a bit farther and declare that if the Republicans nominate any other man of what they term "the stand pat brand of Republicanism" Mr. Osgood will enter the contest before the people.

Many conferences have been held by these men who are believers in the type of Republicanism for which Mr. Osgood has always stood. It was approached by these men who were active in the old Progressive Party, many of them, and in other political movements they term "forward looking." It was not until Monday night that Mr. Osgood determined finally to allow his name to be used in case Republican politics take this turn next April when the primaries are held.

William N. Osgood is a man who is "financially secure," as one of his friends put it, and is "above financial temptation." He was a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, in 1909, on the ticket of the then Independence League and got a creditable vote the State over.

In politics, Mr. Osgood has ever stood for the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, in contradistinction to Louis A. Coolidge, who is a prominent member of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment and one of the prime movers in the Constitutional Liberty League, and who has been entirely frank in stating his views on this question.

Mr. Osgood is also an out-and-out believer in the League of Nations and in the desirability of the United States entering the World Court. He has never held public office, but has been a student of political affairs from boyhood, and has been active in rendering service to the public in civic and welfare organizations.

He is the originator and chairman of the enrollment and organization committee of the People's Emancipation League which "favors not party or persons, only the public welfare." He has ever believed in equal political opportunities for both men and women.

One of his friends today said: "William N. Osgood is no ordinary, hungry candidate for the United States senatorship, should he finally enter the contest. He has never been what is termed a perpetual candidate, and has always been conspicuous for the national, state, and municipal service he has rendered."

**PIG IRON PRICE ADVANCED**  
CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Pig iron prices here have advanced 30 cents a ton. Steel scrap is being purchased at \$17.50 in the Chicago territory.

# Our schedule of discounts on Gas appliances in January



makes  
prompt buying  
profitable

OUR Winter employment problem is your opportunity. To keep our service men busy during the Winter months, we will deduct 15% from the regular price of any of the gas appliances listed and installed during January. Our February allowance will be 10%. Our March allowance 5%. Order now to secure the January saving of 15%.

If you have always wanted an attractive dome light for the dining-room—here is your chance. If your gas range is worn out, you need a new one—now is the time to order it. If you haven't a gas hot-water heater or a Radiantfire—buy one this month and save 15%.

You will have no idea how convenient these labor-saving gas appliances are until you see them work. Come to one of our sales-rooms. See for yourself what gas can do for you. Or telephone for our salesman. It won't obligate you in any way. Don't put off this wonderful chance—call today.

**BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY**  
DANA D. BARNUM, President

## LIST OF GAS APPLIANCES

Cooking Ranges  
Water Heaters  
"Radiantfire"  
Heaters  
Dining-room Domes  
Semi-indirect  
Fixtures  
Table Lamps  
Floor Lamps

## AT ANY OF THESE OFFICES

110 Tremont St., Boston  
202 Hanover St., Boston  
5 Cambridge St., Boston  
36 West St., Boston  
11 Roxbury St., Roxbury  
530 Columbia Rd.  
1'pham's Corner, Dorchester  
24 Freeport St., Dorchester  
21 Walter Ave., Brookline  
1362 Beacon St.  
Coolidge Corner, Brookline  
300 Broadway, South Boston  
673 Centre St., Jamaica Plain  
308 Washington St., Newton  
633 Main St., Waltham  
38 Central Sq., East Boston  
300 Broadway, Chelsea





## PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ABOLITION MAY BE VOTED IN MICHIGAN

(Continued from Page 1)

We have not signatures enough? We are 4000 away from the number that has been ratified, and 6000 more that have been submitted and which we ask him to accept. That leaves us a margin of 3000.

**Anti-Parochial School Sentiment**  
Sentiment in Michigan appears to be turning toward elimination of the parochial schools. If technicalities defeat a referendum on the question in 1924, many feel it will force itself on the ballot later. The swing in that direction since the first vote is noticeable.

What happens in Michigan is of prime national significance, for Michigan is a typical middle-western state with a large population of foreign extraction. In Oregon, it is pointed out here, the population of native white parentage outnumbered those of foreign birth or extraction nearly two to one. Florida, which also took up the issue, has five times as many whites of native parentage as foreign stock. But in Michigan the recent great industrial development has led to an influx of immigrants which reverses the situation. At the last census Michigan had 1,870,447 of native white parentage, compared with 1,931,180 who dated back wholly or in part to foreign fathers or mothers. Michigan's foreign-born whites in 1920 numbered 726,635, while the total vote against the amendment that year was 610,699.

The contending forces appear unequally matched. Were the battle one of organization, its outcome would be already decided. The parochial schools are enlisted in the Michigan Private Schools Association, which terms itself nonsectarian. It includes the powerful group of Roman Catholic parochial schools divided among three dioceses, the lesser but important set of German Lutheran parochial schools, the cluster of parochial schools maintained by the Calvinistic Hollanders settled in Michigan, and a small scattering of Seventh Day Adventist institutions.

**Office at Capital**  
It also claims the business colleges and various private schools. It maintains an office at the capital, and puts out regular propaganda. The influence of the parochial and private schools was sufficient to write an initial law in their interest immediately after the 1920 vote and in 1923 to paralyze the initiative with but one dissenting voice.

This weighty combination was called into being by the Public School Defense League of Michigan. The league has represented neither the Protestant churches, influential fraternal societies, nor the Ku Klux Klan. It is a loosely knit body which has its friends in many quarters. Its officials say it draws its strength simply from the common people, who believe all children should attend the public schools. It maintains an office here. Its funds are meager. Its president, James Hamilton, explains that its failure to obtain the required number of signatures before the opposition's new law went into effect was due to its financially operating on a "shoestring."

Reviewing the immediate situation, on which a new vote pivots, Mr. Hamilton filed 56,282 names between May 1 and Aug. 29, 1923. The Secretary of State accepted 54,362 of these.

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

(Continued from Editorial Page)

and could not be classed intellectually or in positive achievement with a man of the type of Lord George Bentinck, Disraeli's friend, who, with that wonderful figure, led the Tory Protectionist campaign against Sir Robert Peel. Lord de Broke was rather a brilliant franc-tireur, lively, but wanting in knowledge and staying power. Edward Garnett has edited the letters of W. H. Hudson. The book, addressed apparently more to collectors than to readers, is beautifully printed at an exclusive price. To me Hudson's letters do not appear to demand the treatment of a re-issue of a forgotten classic. Most of us today are interested in the character and the writings of that strange genius whose prose, some of us think, is not quite in that high order where his more fervent admirers have placed it. Nevertheless, the letters of the man who was our greatest ornithologist, and who wrote that lovely fantasy, "Green Mansions," might have been judged of interest to more than mere collectors. And as a fact Hudson's letters do add

considerably to our knowledge of the man. We learn that he disliked the writings of some of his contemporaries who, to most of us, certainly wrote English as attractive as his own. But he hated the "literary style." His political opinions were curious and interesting. He appears to have been a warm admirer of Lord Carson's activities during the trouble in Ulster, and he thought (as Wordsworth thought) that the carnage of war would cure us of many of the evils of peace.

Glendale 4478

**IMLERS**  
2957 Grand River Avenue, Detroit  
Goods Called for and Delivered  
**IN DETROIT**  
**SEND**  
**FETTER'S FLOWERS**  
89 E. Adams Street Phone Main 1265  
7625 Woodward Ave. Phone Empire 2698

**Rudolph's Hair Store**  
Permanent Waving Marcel Waving Shampooing  
Main 4218 Cherry 772  
DETROIT, MICH.

**Bernice**  
111 Grand River Ave. East  
Between Woodward and  
Broadway, Detroit  
**NEWNESS**  
**HATS**

**The Gown Shop**  
406 SCHERER BLDG., DETROIT  
Cherry 4130  
Gowns for Every Occasion  
Attractively Priced  
READY TO WEAR  
MADE TO ORDER

**Grinnell Bros.**  
**Own Make PIANO**  
FACTORY-TO-YOU PRICE  
Unlimited Guarantees  
AN ARTISTIC RICH-  
TUNED INSTRUMENT  
Convenient Terms, Catalog and  
Full Particulars on Request.  
**Grinnell Bros.**  
40 Stores, Headquarters  
1515-21 Woodward Ave., Detroit  
Stores in Principal Michigan Cities

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

THE J. L. HUDSON CO., Detroit

## Winter Sports Party Leaving North Station



Left to Right: Merle R. Griffith, Mrs. Harry Hines, Mrs. F. W. Hobstad, Mrs. Charles Dancause. In Front: Denny B. Goode (in Charge of Party)

troit, head of the Public School Defense League, which seeks to have all children of school age in the State attend the public schools, have means of question of fact in their briefs submitted to the Supreme Court in the mandamus proceedings pending before that body against Charles Deland, Secretary of State. The action is brought to compel the Secretary of State to accept petitions containing sufficient names to place the public school amendment on the ballot next fall.

Mr. Hamilton contends that the petitions handed the Secretary of State previously to Aug. 30 when the Ferrier law went into effect were not done so with the intention of their being filed, but simply for the purpose of holding for future filing. He asserts that the petitions should be available for record under the new law.

In his brief, Clare Retan, representing the State, defends the action of Mr. Deland on the grounds that petitions for initiating amendments to the state Constitution must not be filed piecemeal; that the league has not complied with the Ferrier law in that the names of the officers and the contributors, and the expenses of the league in obtaining the petitions have not been filed, and that the question is covered by the federal Constitution.

Arguments by the opposing counsel will probably be heard at the next session of the Supreme Court in January.

### GIRLS' CLUB HOLDS ELECTION

Officers elected at the quarterly election meeting of the Boston Girls' Club, at their headquarters, 47 Mount Vernon Street, last night, were as follows: Miss Betha Herman, president; Miss Anna Cohen, vice-president; Miss Sarah Friedman, treasurer, and Miss Frances Wolman, secretary. Miss Rose Siegel was elected editor-in-chief of the Boston Girls' Club Journal. Plans were made for the annual theatrical night of the club, to take place next Monday night.

**Ernst Kern Company**  
Woodward at Gratiot  
DETROIT  
Our Greatest January Linen Event  
Linen, Cottons, Beddings  
At Greatly Lowered Prices

**INSURANCE**  
OF ALL KINDS  
Fayetta Warren  
Office hours 1 to 5  
697 Lothrop Ave. Northway 4898  
DETROIT  
Very Exclusive Men's Neckwear  
Handsomely Boxed, from \$1.00 to \$5.00

**1516 Broadway**  
Next to Capitol Theatre  
DETROIT

**"America's**  
**Finest Fur Salon"**  
**FURS EXCLUSIVELY**  
IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS  
COLD STORAGE  
REPAIRING AND REMODELING  
**mau**  
INC.  
FURRIERS  
1227 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD  
DETROIT

**Grinnell Bros.**  
**Own Make PIANO**  
FACTORY-TO-YOU PRICE  
Unlimited Guarantees  
AN ARTISTIC RICH-  
TUNED INSTRUMENT  
Convenient Terms, Catalog and  
Full Particulars on Request.  
**Grinnell Bros.**  
40 Stores, Headquarters  
1515-21 Woodward Ave., Detroit  
Stores in Principal Michigan Cities

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

**Hudson's**  
**January White Sale**  
An annual event of great importance, offering Linens, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Undermuslins and Philippine Underwear, at very much less than regular prices.

## BOSTON CHAMBER WINTER PARTY AT TOY TOWN TAVERN

Snowshoes, skis and skates and brightly colored caps and sweaters mingled in the trainshed of the North Station this morning when a party of about 75, composed of members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and their friends and relatives, got away for a four-day trip to Winchendon, a famous winter sports capital of northern Massachusetts. The party was mustered hastily, in comparison with most undertakings of the kind, for until last Friday nothing had been done in the way of planning the expedition.

It is due to the efforts of Atherton D. Converse—proprietor of Toy Town Tavern, where the sportsmen and women will make their headquarters—that the trip is in progress, for last week, with the approach of real winter, Mr. Converse came to Boston, had a committee of five nominated to arrange for a trip, and saw that everything would be ready for a typical chamber of commerce good time over the coming week-end. Originally the chamber had planned for no concerted outing this winter.

On Mr. Converse's behest, Arthur L. Race, an official of the chamber, named on the arrangement committee Denny

**Hall's Hair Shop**  
Nestle Lanol Permanent Waving  
\$25.00 Entire Head \$15.00 Half Head  
WE TEACH MARCEL WAVES  
Suite 210 Capital Theatre Bldg.  
DETROIT  
1550 Broadway Ave. Main 8735

**Jewelry—Diamonds**  
Green Watches  
**Hugh Connolly & Son**  
State and Griswold, Detroit

**Everything for the**  
**Business Man or Woman**  
**THE RICHMOND BACKUS CO.**  
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers  
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

**New Mid-Season**  
**Frocks of Taffeta**  
Just the frock you need to supplement your winter wardrobe—remarkable values at  
\$20, \$25 and up  
Dress Section  
**Kline's**  
177-179-181 Woodward Avenue  
DETROIT, MICH.

**Linens Lowest in**  
**Price Since 1914**  
**In The January Linen Sale**  
Now is the time for housewives who have delayed buying linens because of high prices, to re-stock their chests. Rich, beautiful qualities of pure linens and damask at prices lower than at any time since 1914. This sale, held each January, is particularly significant this season because of these new low prices. Every piece of linen necessary for a well stocked linen chest for household use is included—the substantial linens for every day use—the fine, beautiful qualities for festive occasions and the decorative linens, unusually attractive with touches of hand work.

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

## NEW EASTERN STAR OFFICERS INSTALLED BY GRAND MATRON

Sabatia and Roslindale Chapters Have Elaborate Ceremonies—High Officers Busy Throughout State

Installation of officers in Massachusetts chapters of The Order of the Eastern Star for the new year is under way. Ceremonies started New Year's eve when Mrs. Jane Gray Payson, Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter, Dorchester, at Whiton Hall, Dorchester. Last night Mrs. Payson performed the same duty at Roslindale Chapter at the Roslindale Masonic Temple.

Officers of the Roxbury chapter will be installed tonight; Keystone Chapter next Tuesday night and Hadassah Chapter Jan. 5. The Grand Matron will install the officers of Springfield Chapter, Springfield, tonight and for the next month will preside at installation ceremonies in various parts of the State. Other Grand and past Grand officers also will install officers of various chapters during January, until the 190 odd chapters are constituted.

At Roslindale Chapter a Past Matron's Jewel was presented to Mrs. Hattie G. Eggleston, retiring Matron, by George C. McClellan, Past Patron. A Past Patron's Jewel was presented to Frederic C. Streck, retiring Patron, by Fremont S. Eggleston Jr., Past Patron.

Cleason S. Curtice, Grand Patron, obligated the elective officers and installed the new Worthy Patron, William Sears. Past Grand Patron obligated the appointive officers, Mrs. Anna E. Ham, Grand Marshal, was Marshal Mrs. Catherine C. Mulr, Past Matron of Roslindale Chapter, served as installing Chaplain.

Officers of Roslindale Chapter installed last evening follow: Miss Eva Douglas, Worthy Matron; Norman S. Ramsay, Worthy Patron; Mrs. Ger-

trude M. Riedell, Associate Matron; Mrs. Evelyn M. Bryant, Past Matron; Secretary; Miss Charlotte Douglas, Treasurer; Mrs. Wilhelmine H. J. Delchert, Conductress; Mrs. Ruth M. Noyes, Associate Conductress; Mrs. Mabelle G. Kingsbury, Past Matron; Chaplain; Mrs. Irene D. Butler, Marshal; Mrs. Elizabeth F. Kiessling, Organist; Annette Gray, Adah; Edna S. Reade, Ruth; Helen Westcott, Esther; Eda A. Nourse, Martha; Minnie E. Ramsay, Electa; Elsa Thielscher, Warder, and Thomas H. Corey, Sentinel.

## NEW YEAR GREETING FROM ARCTIC SEAS

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 3.—Gov. Percival P. Baxter yesterday received a New Year's greeting from Prof. Donald C. MacMillan, the Arctic explorer, now wintering with the schooner Bowdoin in northern Greenland. The message was as follows: "Happy New Year from Bowdoin in North Greenland." The radiogram came via the American Radio Relay League Stations at Bath and Westbrook, Me.

## TOILET ARTICLES Charlotte's Hair Shoppe NESTLE LANOIL

Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Water Waving, Shampooing, Hair Dressing, Manicuring.  
208 Capitol Theater Bldg. 1550 Broadway  
Cadillac 4449 DETROIT, MICH.

A Comprehensive Showing of  
**New Winter Footwear**  
for Men, Women and Children  
**EYES**  
Woodward and Adams, DETROIT

**CARRINGTON**  
INCORPORATED  
**Fine Footwear**  
For Men and Women  
Book Building 1239 Washington Blvd.  
DETROIT

**High Grade**  
**Haberdashery**  
for Men  
Moderately Priced  
**A. E. Grimshaw**  
HABERDASHERY  
34 W. Grand Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**The Store**  
**Ever Alert**  
**In Serving**  
**The Public**

**FRANK SEDER**  
1415 W. 14TH ST. WOODWARD AVE.  
DETROIT

**Bedell**  
WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT  
Now Showing  
SPRING MODELS  
in  
COATS, SUITS AND  
FROCKS

**The Colonial man says—**  
It does make a difference where you send your laundry.  
**Colonial Laundry Co.**  
DETROIT  
H. M. JEWETT Main 3057 E. L. COUSINO  
Pres. Manager

**Jewelry—Diamonds**  
Green Watches  
**Hugh Connolly & Son**  
State and Griswold, Detroit

**Everything for the**  
**Business Man or Woman**  
**THE RICHMOND BACKUS CO.**  
Stationers, Engravers, Office Furniture, Printers  
Woodward at Congress Cherry 4700 Detroit

**New Mid-Season**  
**Frocks of Taffeta**  
Just the frock you need to supplement your winter wardrobe—remarkable values at  
\$20, \$25 and up  
Dress Section  
**Kline's**  
177-179-181 Woodward Avenue  
DETROIT, MICH.

**Linens Lowest in**  
**Price Since 1914**  
**In The January Linen Sale**  
Now is the time for housewives who have delayed buying linens because of high prices, to re-stock their chests. Rich, beautiful qualities of pure linens and damask at prices lower than at any time since 1914. This sale, held each January, is particularly significant this season because of these new low prices. Every piece of linen necessary for a well stocked linen chest for household use is included—the substantial linens for every day use—the fine, beautiful qualities for festive occasions and the decorative linens, unusually attractive with touches of hand work.

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**NEWCOMB-ENDICOTT COMPANY**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—

**Goldenrod**  
**Lunch Shops**  
Where Detroiters  
Like to Lunch  
Wholesome food, deliciously  
prepared.  
You will like the Goldenrod.  
37 EAST ADAMS AVE.  
AND  
1209 GRISWOLD ST.  
—DETROIT—



## EASTERN UNITED STATES LAGS IN RESERVING NATIONAL PARKS

Only One East of Mississippi—Setting Aside Part of the Appalachians Urged—No Precedent for U. S. Purchase

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—National parks are the playgrounds of the people. The people of western United States have all the best of it in this respect, because with the single exception of Lafayette National Park in Maine the east is entirely lacking in these scenic wonder places, set apart and maintained by the Government for the pleasure of its citizens. There is a movement on now by leading conservationists in Congress to remedy that defect, but there are serious obstacles to be overcome before they can effect their purpose.

There are areas in the Appalachian range that would be ideal for national parks. Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, has called attention to the possibility of transforming some of these into playgrounds for the people in his last annual report. The standards for a national park are that the area reserved for that purpose should contain scenery of some supreme and distinctive quality, or some natural feature so extraordinary as to be of national importance as distinguished from merely local interest.

The duty imposed upon the National Park Service is to preserve faithfully the distinctive features of each park.

## FOUR OF NEW M.P.'S LOST VOTE IN WAR

Conscientious Objectors Served Hard Labor Terms Rather Than Compromise With Ideals

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 22.—There are four members of the new Parliament who were imprisoned as conscientious objectors during the war. Two of them, J. H. Hudson, member for Huddersfield, and Walter Ayles, one of the members for Bristol, are among the men who were disfranchised for five years from the official end of the war, three years of which are still to run, by the same act that gave the women of England the vote.

Quakers Imprisoned

The reason for disfranchisement was that they were Quakers who took up the "absolutist" position regarding the Conscription Act, and refused all alternative service because they believed it to be a compromise with their ideals. They therefore served sentences as hard labor prisoners, the lowest grade for 2½ years. Unable to vote themselves for a parliamentary candidate, they have nevertheless been chosen as members for important constituencies in the Labor interest.

The first conscientious objector to enter Parliament, the Welsh schoolmaster, Morgan Jones, has again been elected by Gwynedd. He was a member of the committee of the No-Conscription Fellowship. After a period of imprisonment he was allowed to undertake some alternative work, which he had always been willing to do. He was housed in connection with this in Chelsea Workhouse near the houses of Parliament, where he is now an honorable member. He served on the committee which considered the betting-tax question in the last Parliament, and was strongly against such a recognition of betting.

An Uncompromising Pacifist

One of the surprises of the election is the victory by 10 votes of George M. L. Davies, for the seat allotted to the University of Wales. Mr. Davies, who stands as an Independent, put forward a program based entirely on the plea for Christian methods in politics. And these for him mean uncompromising pacifism. He comes of a wealthy Welsh family, and was a bank manager and territorial officer before the war. Both positions he gave up on conscientious grounds, and he has since devoted all his time to the promotion of peace.

One of the earliest members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation and for some time joint secretary with the Rev. Richard Roberts, late of Brooklyn and now of Montreal, he expressed his willingness to do alternative service during the war, but made it quite clear that he must nevertheless still hold peace meetings. While, therefore, engaged by permission of the military service tribunals in such work as the care of a colony for delinquent children in Leicestershire, and later on in agricultural work, he still carried on his pacifist propaganda. The authorities were puzzled how to deal with his case, and it was actually referred to the War Cabinet. Here in some quarters it was very sympathetically viewed, but the general feeling was that he must be stopped. He therefore served sentences in two prisons.

His election address calls for a policy of disarmament, restoration, and goodwill. Generally speaking, he expresses agreement with the Labor program, but declares there has been enough of political programs. What is now wanted, he insists, is a study of political method, just as there is of educational method, where what is important is not so much what is done, but how it is done.

**The Garryan**  
Hat Shop  
EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY  
REASONABLY PRICED  
110 E. 12th Street, CINCINNATI, O.  
Phone Canal 2900

**Frank C. Deckebach**  
Certified Public Accountant  
411 TRACON BLDG.  
Phone Main 212 CINCINNATI

## SPANISH DICTATOR ORDERS SHOW OPEN

Hispano-American Exhibition to Be Ready for Patrons Before April 27, 1927

SEVILLE, Spain, Dec. 20 (Special Correspondence).—The Dictator has at last issued a decree which attacks the famous Spanish tendency to postpone matters until "mañana." Authorities here declare the decree impossible. He has fixed the date of the opening of the much-postponed Hispano-American exhibition for April 27, 1927. Although the chief buildings and grounds of the exhibition have been in an advanced state of completion for several years, it is now declared to be impossible for Seville to be prepared for the opening at that time, even though more than three years ahead.

The circumstances are extraordinary. Foreign visitors to Seville who have visited the exhibition grounds and buildings have been charmed with them. All the main buildings are finished, including the Palace of Fine Arts, the Palace of Industry, and the King's House. They are architecturally beautiful, are strongly and permanently built of stone, and the interiors are finely equipped, ceilings and doors being greatly admired. It is said that, having regard to their solidity and permanency, there have never been exhibition buildings like them. The surrounding grounds and gardens which are in general public use are delightful. There are lakes, fountains, and great masses of beautiful flowers. The Palace of Fine Arts, weary as it were, of waiting for the exhibition that was never opened, has been used for some time for local art exhibitions, conferences, and like proceedings.

Up to now the date of the opening of the exhibition has been officially fixed and postponed seven times. It ought to have been opened during the war period, but that of course, was impossible. Then it was fixed for 1919, and subsequently other later dates, two or three years ahead, were agreed upon. Now the Dictator has intervened, has intimated that these projects must have intensive methods applied to them, and has fixed the date for April, 1927, at the same time saying that he would shortly pay a visit to Seville with a view to speeding things up.

Now, with the date more advanced than ever, the Sevillians say it is still impossible, and give the most effective reasons. One is that Seville at present has not enough money to complete the exhibition and make it ready for opening. Another is that there is no possible accommodation for the visitors in Seville and round about. The hotel and lodging accommodation is very limited, and there is no city in Europe of the size and importance of this where it is so small. Nothing has been done to remedy it except that some years ago one big new hotel on the "luxe" model was planned, but it is not yet finished.

On the occasion of the local festival in the spring, the Semana Santa and the Feria, the accommodation for visitors is taxed far beyond the capacity of the city, and thousands sometimes sleep in the open air. For the exhibition, with vast contingents of American visitors, to attract whom is the chief object, the situation would be enormously aggravated, to the degree, in fact, that it would be impossible to let the people come.

Next, the housing problem for the Sevillians themselves is very acute, and the city is extremely anxious that foreigners in general, and South Americans in particular, shall not witness the straits to which it has been reduced. The truth is that for some time past a suburb of the city has been established which consists of nothing but huts of sticks and earth, where 2000 inhabitants live in the uncivilized manner of the most primitive peoples. This is called the Barrio de Villalatas. Nothing is being done to alleviate this misery, and it is felt that it would be an outrage for Seville to put on its best clothes and make a great exhibition display when this state of things existed.

Finally, Seville for some time past has been in difficulties with its water supply and cannot get over them. The supply is insufficient for the inhabitants at times; how, then, can it invite South America and the rest of the world to come in millions to Seville with the prospect of being unable to give them the water they needed?

**Nettleton**  
"Shoes of Worth"  
CHAS. D. MORRIS & CO.  
MEN'S BOOTERY  
25 So. Ludlow, Oldham Hotel Bldg., Dayton, O.  
Exclusive Agents

**Walk-Over**  
Shoes for Men and Women  
Kehm's Walk-Over  
BOOT SHOP  
20 S. Main St., Dayton, Ohio

**AT THIS** time of the year's beginning we wish to say again that there are two things which are very precious to Mabley's:

—the unfailing faith of our store workers;  
—the unreserved confidence of the customers.

**The Mabley and Carew Co.**  
A GOOD STORE  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

## GREAT LAKES SHIPS HAVE BIG SEASON

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29 (Special Correspondence).—With the arrival in this port of several belated grain cargoes, navigation on the Great Lakes has closed for the season of 1923. The last steamer expected this season arrived here Dec. 27, bringing a cargo of storage grain.

The season was one of unusual prosperity for the lake carriers. There is now upward of 40,000,000 bushels of grain in the Buffalo district. This is about equally divided between stocks in elevators, which are loaded to capacity, and in the 50 or more steamers which are holding storage grain. Grain men say the present stocks are ample for the needs of flour mills and other large consumers during the period when lake navigation is at a standstill.

## ESTHONIA REACHES FINANCIAL CRISIS

Poor Harvest Prevents Export and Local Banks Have Inhibited Sale of Foreign Currency

REVAL, Dec. 12 (Special Correspondence).—The financial crisis under which the country has been laboring for several months has now reached a climax, the local banks having stopped the sale of foreign currency. Import has thus become impossible for the time being, and all firms having liabilities abroad have to face a rather serious problem.

Ever since the conclusion of peace and the establishment of normal conditions, Esthonia has been importing goods from abroad without taking into consideration the limited capacity of the local market and the buying power of the population. It is true, the country was utterly exhausted by war and revolution and the hunger for foreign products was considerable but the imports exceeded by far the needs of the local consumers and as a result the market has been overstocked for a long time.

The boom of the first years of reconstruction had made the business world forget that a country whose population scarcely exceeds 1,000,000 inhabitants does not constitute a very promising market at any time, but its limitations have become particularly conspicuous at the present moment owing to the poor harvest of this year, the persistent rains having utterly spoiled the summer crops. As a consequence the buying power has been very low, while all available reserves of capital are absorbed by the accumulation of unsold—and at the present, unsalable—stocks.

The crisis is aggravated by the fact that the boom of the last years has resulted in a considerable growth of the home industry which produces mainly for local consumption, the high protective customs duties enabling it to compete with foreign production on the home markets. The export of Esthonia is composed almost exclusively of agricultural products and, though it has been growing also, it is not able to balance the ever-increasing import. The inevitable consequence of a passive commercial balance would be a depreciation of the Esthonian currency which the Government wishes to avoid at all cost.

The present financial crisis does not constitute a real danger to the State as a whole, but it may prove disastrous to a great number of importing firms and the smaller industrial undertakings which lack the capital and credit necessary to tide over the present difficulty.

It seems likely that the Government will endeavor to cope with the problem by abolishing the import duties on foodstuffs; this measure will offset the effects of the bad harvest. At the same time the duties on other articles, and more particularly on objects of luxury, will be considerably increased in the hope that this will put a stop to further import where it is not made impossible by lack of foreign currency. The existing stores are sufficient to cover the needs of the country for a very long time, and it is hoped that in the meantime the commercial world will regain its equilibrium.

**Start the New Year**  
with a  
**Globe-Werneck Sectional Book Case**  
to properly house your "Books"

**EVERYBODY'S BOOK SHOP**  
CHARLES M. BIEBER  
21-23 W. Fifth St., Dayton, O.  
Main 2708 EAST 12th and Hamilton Sts.

**HARRY S. HILL CO.**  
CLEVELAND  
Printing Press Machinists  
Moving, Repairing and Adjusting  
Mishie Work a Specialty  
SECOND HAND PRINTER'S MACHINERY  
KNIVES GRIND

**The Depositors' Savings Loan Company**  
6601 and 11735 Detroit Avenue  
LAKEWOOD, OHIO  
Assets Over Two Million Dollars  
5% Paid on Deposits

**Immaculate Laundering**  
Is an essential as correct selection of clothes, to the carefully dressed man or woman  
**Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.**  
Pros. 2288 CLEVELAND

## WEST AUSTRALIA TO FOSTER FORESTS

State Has Immense Timber Wealth and Government Takes Steps to Conserve Resources

PERTH, Western Australia, Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence).—Australia has been taking stock of her timber resources. It has been ascertained that the total area which can be dedicated permanently to the production of commercial timber is 24,000,000 acres. Western Australia has agreed to contribute 3,000,000 acres to the forests of the Commonwealth, but its experts lament that the advances made by the other States in this direction are far more satisfactory. It has to be remembered that timber is required by the goldfields in enormous quantities, and is as necessary to this industry as coal. Prompt measures will have to be taken to preserve the hardwoods, which are of great commercial value.

"Tremendous Forest Wealth"

The Western Australian Minister of Forests, Mr. Scaddan, states that this State has tremendous forest wealth. He contends that all the country suitable for growing hardwoods ought to be definitely and permanently dedicated as state forests. A royal commission, after taking exhaustive evidence, has recommended the reservation of 2,300,000 acres of prime jarrah forests, and the Government appears to be likely to take such action. Provided an economical process can be found, it has been decided to extract continuously gum of tremendous tannin value from the standing red gums. The Government has received an inquiry from an American firm for the right to take gum from the trees and treat it in Western Australia for export. It is proposed to reserve 6700 acres of single-needle and 6000 acres of tuart.

The Minister of Forests has remarked that the dedication in Australia of 24,500,000 acres of forest sounds a great deal, but taking into account the amount of timber likely to be needed 20 years hence, with the anticipated growth of population, it will be found that we shall probably not have reached the stage where all our needs are being met.

Protection Against Fire

It is being emphasized that what is wanted is a sustained forest policy, and ample measures for protecting the forests. In conjunction with the Amalgamated Wireless Company, it is intended to install a wireless system for giving warnings of the outbreak of fires. Children, through the education department, are to be interested in timber plantations, and made to grasp the value of trees to Australia. The Governor-General of Australia, Lord Forster, after his visit to the forests of the Commonwealth, said there was no reason why Australia should not grow all her softwoods. We were, he explained, importing something like \$10,000,000 worth yearly, notwithstanding that softwoods could be grown quicker here than in any other part of the world.

The State Conservator of Forests, Mr. Kessel, in his annual report, laments the delay in dedicating the prime jarrah country as state forest. Plans made provide for the reservation of 2,000,000 acres of prime jarrah land and 458,000 acres as timber country. The area of state forests is now 52,389 acres, and timber reserves, 859,266 acres.

The total production of timber for the year reached 10,660,500 cubic feet, of a value of \$6,662,810. The quantity exported was valued at nearly \$1,000,000. The Conservator of Forests considers that a big achievement for 344,000 people, and it gives an idea of what can be accomplished if the land at present lying idle can be utilized.

**When You Want Heat**  
—either for home, factory or any other type of building, we can supply the equipment best suited to your needs.

**The Howard C. Baker Co.**  
Contractors and Engineers for Heating, Ventilation, Plumbing and Power Plants  
213 Michigan St., Toledo, Ohio

**THE C. R. GUMMINS CO.**  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
Cherry 3093 626 Penton Bldg.  
CLEVELAND

**The Knickerbocker Storage Co.**  
J. E. MYERS, Vice-President  
Storage, Moving, Packing, Shipping  
7794 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio  
Remick 12

**THE DREHER PIANO CO.**  
VICTROLAS PIANOS VOCALIONS PIANOS  
1226-1236 Huron Road Cleveland

**Albert's Hair Shop**  
PERMANENT WAVING  
NESTLE LANOIL PROCESS  
Marcel Waving Shampooing  
303 C. A. C. Building  
1118 Euclid Avenue  
Tel. Pros. 846 Cleveland, O.

**Phone Rand. 7220**  
**D.O. SUMMERS**  
for  
ENERGIE CLEANING  
CLEVELAND

## COTTON-GROWING MAY DEVELOP LATENT POWERS OF AUSTRALIA

Substantial Increase in Last Season's Production Is Regarded as Foreshadowing Immense Future for Industry

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Nov. 29 (Special Correspondence).—At the time of writing, cable reports of what is regarded as the sensational decrease in the estimates of the American cotton crop are being discussed. The managing director of the Australian Cotton Growing Association, Mr. Crawford Vaughan, who is a former Labor Premier of South Australia, is urging this as a great opportunity for Australia to realize the possibilities ahead of the industry.

"A Drop in the Ocean"

The total production in Australia last year was 12,000,000 pounds of seed cotton valued at \$1,250,000. This was a substantial increase over the previous year, and was obtained in spite of 1923 being the driest year on record in Queensland and northern New South Wales. Mr. Vaughan says although Australia's production may amount to anything between 30,000 and 50,000 bales next season it will be a mere drop in the ocean. "We shall have the world, hankering for Australian cotton," he asserts, "and the various governments are not likely to be involved in any liability on account of their guarantees."

The acreage for which seed has been applied for in Queensland for the new season is more than 100,000, over the greater part of which planting is proceeding vigorously. Apart from the fact that more rain is needed in the central district of Queensland the drought has broken. In New South Wales excellent falls have been registered over the cotton belt. The acreage applied for to date is 12,000, and, in addition, 500 acres are going in under irrigation on the Murrumbidgee, 900 acres along the Murray in Victoria, and 200 acres in South Australia.

Ginning Plant at Darwin

The Cotton Growing Association has just completed ginning some cotton produced in the Northern Territory last year, and Mr. Vaughan says it is of excellent quality. An agreement has been reached with the Federal Government under which the association will establish a ginning plant at Darwin in the coming season. To date 450 acres are going in there. It is proposed also to gin at Darwin cotton grown in the northwest of Western Australia. The Northern Territory has large areas suited to the growing of cotton, and the advantage for the industry in that country is that the summer rainfall is certain, and there is always a dry period immediately following for picking.

It is realized, however, that the Northern Territory cannot develop as it should until the direct line from north to south is built. Mr. Vaughan is of opinion that the establishment of cotton growing may help materially to expedite the carrying out of the

**WEIL & SON**  
INSURANCE EXPERTS  
STANDARD PATENT BLDG.  
CLEVELAND  
Pros. 2040 Cent. 1040

**Special to Monitor Readers**  
Until Feb. 1st, 1924  
\$6.00 Automatic Windshield Cleaner  
5-Year Guarantee  
for Only \$3.95  
Money Back If Not Satisfactory  
Mail Orders Filled.  
**THE ERIE AUTO SUPPLY CO.**  
SANDUSKY, OHIO

**Suits and Overcoats**  
Now at  
**Reduced Prices**  
Fashion Park & Hirsch Wickwire  
Clothes

**RAWLINGS AGNEW-LANG**  
507 Euclid, Cleveland

**Semi-Annual Sale**  
Davis "Good Clothes" for Women  
Now in force. Prices deeply cut in accordance with our usual policy.

**THE W B DAVIS CO**  
327 EUCLID, CLEVELAND

**THE HALL BROS CO.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

**SUBSCRIPTION COUPON**  
To The Christian Science Monitor,  
Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription for  
One Year, \$9.00 ☐ Six Months, \$4.50 ☐  
Three Months, \$2.25 ☐ One Month, 75c ☐

Six Weeks Trial Subscription \$1.00

Herewith find \$..... (Please write plainly)

Name.....  
Address.....

A subscription to the Monitor is an endorsement of Clean Journalism.

agreement to build that railway because, so far as he can see, it is the only industry that can lead to close settlement.

At the same time he thinks a line to Darwin, through Queensland, is justified as, excepting at the terminal, the two railways will in no way serve the same country. Mr. Vaughan believes the solution of the present deadlock in the negotiations between the South Australian and the federal governments is in South Australia agreeing with Queensland to support a bill providing for both transcontinental lines, with the condition that the South Australian line should be built first. The former Labor Premier urges that the construction of the north-south railway, next to the development of the River Murray lands, is the most important work to which South Australia can set her hand.

**EAST-WEST AIR MAIL TO RESUME**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3 (AP)—Air mail service planes will resume the east-west flights on Jan. 7, it is announced here. The service was discontinued during the holidays to permit complete overhauling of all planes used in the transcontinental service between San Francisco and New York.

**NEW CUBAN SUGAR CROP ARRIVING**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The first consignment of the new Cuban sugar-crop, 21,000 bags, arrived yesterday from the Cardenas District on the steamer Santa Isabel.

**The DHGOLDSMITH & ROSENSTOCK CO.**  
Auto and Fire Insurance Protection  
1316-18 Citizens Building, Cleveland, Ohio

There is no other food so closely associated with happiness as ice cream.

Watch for the  
**WEEK-END SPECIAL**  
every Saturday and Sunday

At your Telling's dealer's

**Telling's**  
UNEQUALLED QUALITY  
ICE CREAM  
CLEVELAND

**Linen Towels**  
Special—85c each

Irish linen towels, size 20x36, of a soft, pure white linen huckaback, are offered at a very special price.

Each shows an attractive woven border in either blue, rose, or maize, and is neatly hemstitched at each end.

This sale affords an excellent opportunity to increase one's own supply of towels at a substantial saving or to obtain towels suitable for gift purposes. Specially priced 85c each.

(Sixth Floor)  
Mail and telephone orders promptly filled.

**The Halle Bros Co.**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

"Compagnacci" and "Habañera"  
Heard at the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Jan. 2.—"COMPAGNACCI"—Opera in one act, text by Giovanni Forzano, music by Primo Riccitelli; presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York, with Roberto Moranzoni conducting; evening of Jan. 2, 1924. The principals in the cast were:

Anna Maria.....Elizabeth Rethberg  
Baldo.....Beniamino Gigli  
Venancio.....Adamo Didur  
Bernardo.....Gustav Schlatterer  
Nofri.....Angelo Bada  
"La Habañera"—Opera in three acts, text and music by Raoul Laparra; presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in double bill with "Compagnacci"; evening of Jan. 2, 1924. The conductor was Louis Haselmann. The singers in the leading roles were:

Pilar.....Florence Easton  
Ramon.....Guillemette Danne  
The Father.....Leon Rothier  
Pedro.....Armand Tokaly  
Riccitelli, the love scene of whose opera, "Compagnacci," I heard sung at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening by Mr. Gigli, tenor, and Mme. Rethberg, soprano, is a new name to me, but an old idea. He may be praised, unless I misjudge him, only as a musical architect who builds admirably after other men's models. He may be described, provided my observation is correct, as a man of the nineteenth-century living contentedly in the eighteenth-century.

When I noted the applause of the audience tonight at the close of the love-making episode of hero and heroine, I could not help thinking that, given a few high tenor and soprano notes, some moments of tremolo on violins and a dozen or so harmonic progressions in futes, oboes, horns and bassoons, you have the complete story of every Italian opera ever written. So I am willing to grant that Riccitelli as a figure in the Metropolitan repertoire counts for something, though I am convinced that as a force in musical art he amounts to very little.

Old subscribers at the famous singing institution on Broadway may be glad to welcome Riccitelli's work, because it is, without question, a pleasing extemporization on the melodic patterns of operas of 20 and 30 years ago. But visitors in New York can find little profit in it, I am sure; and I doubt if they can find much in the piece that is sung with it, either. At any rate, I should not recommend that they look to "Compagnacci" for an understanding of the modern Italian movement in music, nor to "Habañera" for insight into the modern French. The other morning I heard both items in the double bill rehearsed and, in spite of excellent singing and conducting, to say nothing of effective stage-management and scenic settings, I found them tedious.

Ninth Symphony Given  
by Detroit Orchestra

DETROIT, Dec. 30. (Special Correspondence).—The program of the sixth pair of Detroit Symphony Orchestra concerts, given Dec. 27 and 28, was made up of Bach's Suite for orchestra with piano obbligato (edited by Gustav Mahler), with Mr. Gabrilovitch conducting from the piano; and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony with the Detroit Symphony Choir, Victor Kolar, choral director. The soloists were Ruth Rodgers, soprano; Mabel Beddoe, contralto; Charles Stratton, tenor, and Walter Greene, baritone.

The Mahler arrangement of these excerpts from Bach was interesting, most especially because of Mr. Gabrilovitch's dual role of conductor-pianist. It is seldom that the old Kapellmeister custom is brought forward nowadays and it held a very "gemüthlich" charm that quite offset some of the characteristic Mahler moments of bleakness. The Overture and Rondo-Badinerie were very delightful, except for one passage for trumpet, which was awkwardly written, or else suffered by transposition, as the tones were out of range and sounded forced.

The air has become so associated with the rich quality of the G string that its appearance more than an octave higher—a ninth, if the writer is not mistaken—gave to it a certain strangeness. The Gavotte was all that could be desired. Mr. Gabrilovitch

witche, as usual, gave to his obligations the exactly right proportions and coloring of which he is a master.

The symphony was given impressively and with fine insight and regard for its import. The fugue in the Scherzo was especially well done, both melodically and rhythmically, and the following chorale-like tune was exquisitely contrasted and then blended. The Adagio was taken at the slowest tempo in the writer's remembrance, and its lyric possibilities suffered less thereby. At times where the woodwinds and horns were employed, the pattern became quite dispersed. The Presto came up nobly and gathered its forces for the climax and the fine recitativo for basses and full orchestration that closes the movement.

Beethoven rejoiced in a high key in the "Ode to Joy" and it is with admiration that one congratulates the chorus and soloists for carrying out the composer's purpose so tunefully. The chorus could have easily been ruined by forcing the voices, but Mr. Kolar achieved excellent results. The soloists were well chosen and adequately fulfilled the demands of their parts. B. K. W.



Selfridge's, London, a Model Modern Store Building

## Architecture

Commercial Architecture  
Today in England

By H. J. BIRNSTINGL

ARCHITECTURE is so bound up with the life of the nation that it produces it, that it must, to some extent, reflect the values of the day. For example, regarding the matter broadly down the perspective of time, it seems that Greek architecture expresses the clear frugal austerity of the epoch; that the lavishness of the architecture of the Roman Empire expresses its unrestrained love of luxury; that Gothic architecture, in the main, expresses the ascetic values of early Christianity; that the architecture of the Renaissance is essentially scholarly and so expresses the sudden delight in the new found learning; that the chaotic architecture of England during the nineteenth century expresses the unrest, the turmoil, and the muddle, which was the immediate result of the industrial revolution. And what of today?

A wanderer about the streets of London would be struck by the fact that, for the most part, the new buildings of today are concerned with commerce; that, indeed, contemporary architecture seems to indicate that the highest values in the national life are commercial ones, for not only do these new buildings show that they are dedicated to commerce, but also, by their size, that commerce has become of paramount importance, for they dominate all about them. And this, in fact, would be a fairly accurate deduction.

There is nothing ignoble either in industry or in commerce; indeed, the one may be described as a virtue, the other as a necessity, yet both very often bring ugliness in their train. The industrialism of 50 years ago bequeathed to us our slums, our chaotic towns, our monotonous rows of dingy houses, and our pretentious larger buildings; the commercialism of today threatens to bequeath to posterity great uncouth and aggressive buildings, each stridently drawing attention to itself, like a man beating on a drum outside a booth at a fair.

Yet consideration for our neighbor is surely the first of urban amenities, and just as on entering a town it becomes incumbent to subscribe to certain regulations and restrictions, which are, in fact, nothing more than rules of good manners, so, too, it should be incumbent upon buildings to subscribe to some similar code of reticence and decency. A man may not stand in the street and insult the passers-by, yet he may erect a building which, perhaps, not only insults, but also outrages those who pass it; and, furthermore, because of its size and permanence, it is an insult more difficult to avoid than a mere personal contact.

The first evidence of what may be

called the modern commercial spirit on a large scale occurred in the building of Selfridge's stores some dozen years ago. Hitherto the large shop had generally grown gradually from a small beginning, and was then an ugly miscellany of unsuitable buildings, the lower story front wall of which had been removed and plate glass substituted. Thus there was inevitably the unsatisfactory appearance of an often tall building balanced on sheets of glass.

Selfridge at once struck a new note. In the first place it was designed for a specific purpose and was no makeshift adaptation, and in the second, it satisfied visual as well as mere structural requirements by continuing its piers to the ground, even at the expense of a few square feet of potential display area. When it was completed it was seen that the building, not only answered its purpose as a large shop, but also that it possessed a certain dignity and grandeur, free from aggression and self-assertion, and its treatment showed a very clever and free adaptation of a classical motif to a modern purpose.

It is a curious fact that sometimes the first building designed to fulfill a new purpose is better than its successors. The reverse would naturally be expected. Thus Euston, which was the first of London's railway termini, remained for many years—and indeed still is perhaps—the most successful, and Selfridge's which was the first big store is still the best of its kind in London. During the last few years, however, a still newer spirit seems to have entered into commercial architecture. It is no longer sufficient that the building fulfills its purpose, it must do more. It must inflict a strident note, and so, gradually, the manerly and reticent architecture which once characterized the West End of London, is being replaced by a cacophony of jostling interests.

That the old buildings could no longer meet modern requirements none will surely dispute. A town is a constantly growing organism, and it must discard that for which it has no further use, unless there be ex-

ceptional circumstances which make retention desirable. But new buildings may be bigger, more spacious, more conveniently planned, equipped, heated, and ventilated, yet they can be good mannered, respecting each other and respecting the feelings of those who must daily contemplate them and traffic with them. Instead we find huge vulgar buildings covered with meaningless and meretricious ornament, in which all sense of scale is lost so that the very human figure is reduced to paltry insignificance.

Humility is a virtue and many great buildings have the power of begetting it in the human mind, but they should be buildings dedicated to an inspiring purpose. To feel humble on entering a church is fit and proper, but to feel the same sensation on entering a multiple store to buy a new hat, or some yards of elastic, is to suffer an insult, and an insulting building is bad architecture. Moreover, its very existence is an indication that the Nation has lost, for the time, a true sense of values, so clearly does architecture reflect its contemporary conditions.

And here it is interesting to make a comparison between England and France. France last century refused to participate in the industrial revolution, and this century refuses to subscribe to the prevailing spirit of commercialism, yet industry and commerce thrive within her borders. But there is this difference. France has never lost sight of the fact that what is of paramount importance in national life is the relations of individuals to one another. And this again is reflected in her architecture which is for the most part gracious,

courteous, and dignified, since the personal note, self-advertisement, and the blustering tone of the self-seeker, are absent. These French towns almost invariably possess a feeling of completeness and unity, in which the whole is of more importance than the part; in which the claims and rights of the community are considered before those of the individual.

Some have ventured to prophesy that these great uncouth buildings are fulfilling only an ephemeral need. Let us hope that this may be true, for they are, in addition, indicative of a prodigality that in itself is likely to lead to disaster, and it is to be hoped that before long a note of greater consideration and of increased frugality may be expressed in the architecture of large shops. That the demands of the shop can be met practically there is now evidence enough. The fault lies only in the spirit. And since London is still rich in examples of fine urban architecture, the work of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries there is no reason why a return should not be made to these native traditions, so adapting them, of course, that they may meet the changed requirements of commerce, not, however, in an aggressive and offensive manner but quietly and decently.

## AMUSEMENTS

TOURING ATTRACTIONS  
ARTHUR HOPKINS presents  
JOHN BARRYMORE  
in "HAMLET"  
SHUBERT THEATRE, Philadelphia, this week.  
BOLT'S THEATRE, Washington, D.C., this week.  
ALVIN THEATRE, Pittsburgh, week of Jan. 14.

## AMUSEMENTS

TOURING ATTRACTIONS  
THE SELWYN  
present  
The FOOL  
Written by CHANNING POLLOCK  
Staged by FRANK REICHER  
DIRECT FROM 400 PERFORMANCES  
IN NEW YORK CITY  
5 Companies Touring America  
"A powerful play dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."  
Frank Lee Short in The Christian Science Monitor.  
IT SENDS YOU HOME  
STRENGTHENED AND REFRESHED

## GUY BATES

IN EDWARD J. LORKE'S  
POWERFUL PLAY  
"The Climax"  
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,  
St. Paul, Week of Jan. 6.  
METROPOLITAN THEATRE,  
Minneapolis, Week of Jan. 13.

## BOSTON

SHUBERT Plymouth  
Seasides Little Bldg.  
at Box Office Prices  
Eves. 8:20, Mat. 2:20  
NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY  
THE GREAT AMERICAN THRILLER  
Whispering Wires  
"Cleverly written and thought out melodrama."—Globe.

WILBUR  
LAST MAT. SATURDAY  
Eves. 8:10, Mat. 2:10  
LAST THREE DAYS  
"The Lady in Ermine"  
With a distinguished New York cast  
HARRY K. NORTON & ZELLA RUSSELL  
AND A NOTABLE COMPANY OF CO

Copley  
Theatre  
In Back Bay 070  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

Henry Jewett's  
Repertory Company  
One Week Only  
W. Somerset Maugham's  
LADY  
FREDERICK  
John Galsworthy's New  
Comedy, "Windows"

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

SELWYN POP. MAT.  
TODAY  
Mr. ANTHONY GORDON  
and His Distinguished London Company in  
Sweet Lavender  
By SIR ARTHUR WING PINERO

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

Shubert—Boston Opera House  
The curtain will rise promptly at 8 in the  
evenings and at 2 at the matinees. Posi-  
tively no one will be admitted thereafter  
until the first intermission.  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Galt present THE  
Moscow Art Theatre  
THIS WEEK ONLY  
TONIGHT  
"An Enemy of the People"  
Fri. Night, Jan. 4, "In the Claws of Life,"  
Sat. Mat., Jan. 5, "The Love Doctor,"  
Sat. Night, Jan. 5, "The Cherry Orchard."

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

Shubert—Boston Opera House  
The curtain will rise promptly at 8 in the  
evenings and at 2 at the matinees. Posi-  
tively no one will be admitted thereafter  
until the first intermission.  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Galt present THE  
Moscow Art Theatre  
THIS WEEK ONLY  
TONIGHT  
"An Enemy of the People"  
Fri. Night, Jan. 4, "In the Claws of Life,"  
Sat. Mat., Jan. 5, "The Love Doctor,"  
Sat. Night, Jan. 5, "The Cherry Orchard."

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

Shubert—Boston Opera House  
The curtain will rise promptly at 8 in the  
evenings and at 2 at the matinees. Posi-  
tively no one will be admitted thereafter  
until the first intermission.  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Galt present THE  
Moscow Art Theatre  
THIS WEEK ONLY  
TONIGHT  
"An Enemy of the People"  
Fri. Night, Jan. 4, "In the Claws of Life,"  
Sat. Mat., Jan. 5, "The Love Doctor,"  
Sat. Night, Jan. 5, "The Cherry Orchard."

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

B. F. KEITH'S  
The Amusement Center of Boston  
Week of Dec. 31 at 2 and 8 Beach 1724  
HERE AT LAST! HERE AT LAST!  
One  
England's Great-  
est Comedians  
WILKIE BARD  
ALMA  
NIELSON  
Al. Wohlman  
Noni & Partner  
BUD  
Foley & Lature, McDonald Trio, Koroll Bros.  
J. Francis—DOOLEY & SALES—Cortina

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

Shubert—Boston Opera House  
The curtain will rise promptly at 8 in the  
evenings and at 2 at the matinees. Posi-  
tively no one will be admitted thereafter  
until the first intermission.  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Galt present THE  
Moscow Art Theatre  
THIS WEEK ONLY  
TONIGHT  
"An Enemy of the People"  
Fri. Night, Jan. 4, "In the Claws of Life,"  
Sat. Mat., Jan. 5, "The Love Doctor,"  
Sat. Night, Jan. 5, "The Cherry Orchard."

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

Shubert—Boston Opera House  
The curtain will rise promptly at 8 in the  
evenings and at 2 at the matinees. Posi-  
tively no one will be admitted thereafter  
until the first intermission.  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Galt present THE  
Moscow Art Theatre  
THIS WEEK ONLY  
TONIGHT  
"An Enemy of the People"  
Fri. Night, Jan. 4, "In the Claws of Life,"  
Sat. Mat., Jan. 5, "The Love Doctor,"  
Sat. Night, Jan. 5, "The Cherry Orchard."

SHUBERT  
Sonia Down Town  
Plene's, Shepard's  
Jordan's and White's

## Cohan Comedy in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Liberty The-  
atre, beginning Dec. 25, 1923, George M.  
Cohan's comedians in the new Ameri-  
can song and dance show, "The Rise  
of Rosie O'Reilly" (poking fun at Cin-  
derella). Words and music by George  
M. Cohan. The cast:

Jimmy Whitely.....Bobby Watson  
Bon Morgan.....Jack McGowan  
Lillian Smith.....Marjorie Lane  
Kitty Jones.....Dorothy Whitmore  
Johnnie.....George Bancroft  
Rosie O'Reilly.....Virginia O'Brien  
Cutie Magee.....Emma Hale  
Mrs. Montague Bradley.....Margaret Dumont  
Ethelbert.....Tem Dingle  
Bred in the Camp.....Adelaide Gloria  
Casperoni.....Alb. R. Gloria  
Roscoe Morgan.....Walter Ed. in  
Steve.....Eddie R. in  
Molly.....Perry Franklin  
Pete.....Patsy Delaney  
Gertrude.....Patsy Delaney

Not least among the many theatrical achievements of George Cohan is his ability to take a few good dancers, a singer or two and a few musical numbers of medium quality, and concoct therefrom a musical comedy of wide popular appeal. "The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly" follows quite closely the Cohan recipe, with special emphasis on the terpsichorean side. Mr. Cohan has assembled four teams of dancers that would prove difficult to duplicate in any other one musical show—or even in four. They all dance with a gusto and neatness that make for satisfactory results.

Outside of the dancing, however, nothing very exciting happens, so that the piece falls short of several similar offerings in New York. Bobby Watson and Emma Hale take charge of most of the humor. The former's "kidding" of the plot as it progresses is in the extreme mirth-provoking. Jack McGowan has quite a good voice and with Virginia O'Brien in the title role do as well with the songs as the songs themselves permit. "Born and Bred in Brooklyn" and "When June Comes Along With a Son" seemed the most tuneful of the vocal numbers.

The major fault that we had to find with the production was the lack of sufficiently attractive settings, especially from the point of view of color harmony. Actual clashes of color will mar the best of dancing or singing.

and should not be countenanced by a producer of Mr. Cohan's recognized ability.

"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly" should be seen by those who enjoy good dancing, provided that their requirements beyond this are not too rigid. A. B.

## "Three Miles Out"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Rialto The-  
atre, Dec. 30, "Three Miles Out," a mo-  
tion picture by John Emerson and  
Anita Loos from a story by Neysa  
McMein, directed by Irvin Willat.

Here is a decidedly expert entertain-  
ment. Dipping perilously into the  
depths of melodrama and rising anon  
to the giddy heights of farce, this pic-  
ture keeps an amazingly even keel all  
along the way because Mr. Emerson  
and Miss Loos have stuck manfully to  
the engines and kept the whole thing  
moving at breakneck speed. Only  
once is there any sense of skipping in  
the cylinders, and that doesn't really  
matter so much because it happens  
toward the end when the good ship is  
practically back to port. It is an  
exhilarating journey in company with  
Madge Kennedy and other well-known  
performers on board a rumrunning  
schooner; feminine wits are matched  
against brute force, and after some  
delightfully half-raising episodes the  
conventional round-up of the cast  
takes place, with a satisfactory zon-  
ing of the sheep and the goats. Honors  
go to the scenarists for the splendid  
continuity and the terse captioning  
of the picture.

Miss Kennedy is always charming,  
though she is sometimes in danger of  
marring her natural graces with un-  
necessary screen artificialities. R. F.

## AMUSEMENTS

## CHICAGO

Geo. M. Cohan's Grand MAT. SAT.  
George M. Cohan's International Success  
Little Nellie Kelly  
With ELIZABETH HINES and the Entire  
Original Boston Cast

## NEW YORK

TIMES SQ. THEA. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30  
JANE  
COWL in "ROMEO  
and JULIET"  
PRINCESS  
SUNUP  
With LUCILLE LA VERNE  
Mats. 2:45  
SAM H. Harris  
Thea. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:15  
Matinees at 2:15  
Lawrence Wednesday and Saturday  
Mats. and Gaudin (H. Harris)  
present THE

GAITY CYRIL  
Evelyn Bway &  
46th St. 460 St.  
Evelyn 8:30 Mats. Wed.  
and Sat. 2:30  
In "The Funniest Play  
of the Year"

Nervous Wreck  
WITH OTTO KRUEGER & JUNE WALKER  
PLYMOUTH 46th W. of B'way  
Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Thursday and Saturday

CORT WEST 44TH STREET, Eves. 8:20  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20  
Madsen's Spelling  
Comedy of  
Rogal  
Hudson

THE POTTERS  
J. P. McVOTY'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY  
"Has as many laughs as a strawberry has  
seeds."—Sun and Globe.

National Thea. 41st W. of B'way Eves. 8:00  
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30  
"Hobbs' men's interest from first to final cur-  
tain."—Hudson, Sun.

Vanderbilt W. 48 St. Matinees  
REELS 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE  
Whitney Ames & Guthrie McClinton present  
IN THE NEXT ROOM  
A new mystery melodrama  
BY ELEANOR ROUSSETT & HARRIET FORD

Walter HAMPDEN  
In CYRANO de BERGERAC

Klaw Theatre, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:27  
Matinees Tues. and Sat. at 2:47  
A comedy of gorgeous amusement—re-  
markably cut and at times lifted to the skies  
—Miss Boland is a joy throughout.—Times.

New York—Motion Pictures  
CAPITOL Broadway and 51st St.  
MARSHALL NEILAN PRESENTS  
"The Rendezvous"  
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

KLAW Theatre, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:27  
Matinees Tues. and Sat. at 2:47  
A comedy of gorgeous amusement—re-  
markably cut and at times lifted to the skies  
—Miss Boland is a joy throughout.—Times.

THE GREAT Covered  
Wagon  
By Emerson Hough  
Directed by James Cruze  
CRITERION 44th St. Twice Daily  
B'way 2:20 and 8:30

"Meet the Wife"  
"Most brilliant delight."—One Ameri-  
can's best comedians.—F. L. S., The Christian  
Science Monitor.

Rialto, B'way 42d St.  
Madge Kennedy  
in "Three Miles Out"  
REVUE CONCERT ORCHESTRA

John Golden's Successors  
Food for Chicken Feed  
Laughs at Little Thea fun.—N. Y. Times.  
With ROBERTA & ZELLA RUSSELL  
Eves. 8:30, Matinees Tuesday & Sat. 2:30

COHAN  
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30  
Sunday Mats. at 3.

7th Heaven  
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.  
Evelyn 8:30  
Matinees Tuesday and Saturday

"The Ten  
Commandments"  
Produced by CECIL B. DEMLLE  
Scenario by Jeanie Macpherson  
Operatic Accompaniment by Rosenfeld  
Presented by Abie Hoffman & Jesse L. Lasky  
Twice Daily, 2:30 and 8:30  
Nights, Sat. & Holiday Mats. 50c-82

WILLIAM  
HODGE  
IN THE GREAT LAUGH & TEAR PLAY  
"FOR ALL OF US"

CHARLES RAY  
in THE GREAT AMERICAN EPIC  
The Courtship  
of Myles Standish  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

"Piles up its tension until the close of  
the last act and then electrifies its audi-  
ence. Mr. Hodge in this play adds an  
unforgettable picture to the gallery of  
Great American stage characters."  
N. Y. Evening Mail.  
"Such plays qualify the theatre in its  
highest sense."—F. L. S., The Christian  
Science Monitor.

THE COURTSHIP  
OF MYLES STANDISH  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

49th ST. THEATRE  
West of Broadway, Phone 2826 Circle  
Eves. 8:30, Matinees Wed. and Sat.

THE COURTSHIP  
OF MYLES STANDISH  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

POWDER RIVER  
Last Two Weeks!  
The Official U. S. Government  
War Pictures  
Presented under the auspices of the  
Veterans of Foreign Wars—  
Dept. of Mass.

THE COURTSHIP  
OF MYLES STANDISH  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

TREMONT TEMPLE  
Twice Daily—2:10, 8:10 P. M.  
MAYOR 50c  
EVENINGS 50c, 75c, \$1.00

THE COURTSHIP  
OF MYLES STANDISH  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

Woods Theatre, Chicago  
Stillman Theatre, Cleveland

THE COURTSHIP  
OF MYLES STANDISH  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

NOW PLAYING TWICE DAILY  
REX INGRAM'S  
SCARAMOUCHE  
A METRO PICTURE

THE COURTSHIP  
OF MYLES STANDISH  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

ALICE TERRY RAMON NOVARRO LEWIS STONE  
"An Eighteenth Century document of haunting beauty and  
rare restraint."—The Christian Science Monitor.  
Missouri Theatre, Kansas City Capitol Theatre, San Francisco  
Palace Theatre, Montreal

THE COURTSHIP  
OF MYLES STANDISH  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

Woods Theatre, Chicago  
Stillman Theatre, Cleveland

THE COURTSHIP  
OF MYLES STANDISH  
Added Attraction  
Mr. Ray in Person  
Each Performance ALL FIRST WEEK  
PRICES: Daily Mats. 50c, 81. Nights 50c  
\$1.50, except Sat., Sun., Holidays

## RESTAURANTS

DETROIT, MICH.  
BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers  
7617-7621 Woodward Avenue  
Table d'Hôte Luncheons and Dinners  
Also a la Carte Service  
Estimates given for Weddings, Dinners, etc.

JACKSON, MICH.  
Best Place to Eat in Home, "Next Best Place"  
CRESCENT CAFETERIA  
100% American  
142 West Main St. 2nd Floor

HOTEL CLEVELAND  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and  
service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.  
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays  
from 5 to 9 P. M.  
HOTEL CLEVELAND

HOTEL CLEVELAND  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and  
service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.  
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays  
from 5 to 9 P. M.  
HOTEL CLEVELAND

HOTEL CLEVELAND  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and  
service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.  
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays  
from 5 to 9 P. M.  
HOTEL CLEVELAND

HOTEL CLEVELAND  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and  
service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.  
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays  
from 5 to 9 P. M.  
HOTEL CLEVELAND

HOTEL CLEVELAND  
CLEVELAND, OHIO  
Our restaurants and lunch room have a reputation for the best food and  
service obtainable. Unusual music adds to the pleasure of dining here.  
Special \$2.00 Dinners Thursdays and Sundays  
from 5 to 9 P. M.  
HOTEL CLEVELAND

Shubert—Boston Opera House  
The curtain will rise promptly at 8 in the  
evenings and at 2 at the matinees. Posi-  
tively no one will be admitted thereafter  
until the first intermission.  
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Galt present THE  
Moscow Art Theatre  
THIS WEEK ONLY



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Barnacle's Bank Account

BARNACLE looked much as other donkeys do, yet there was something unusual about him. He had an account in the savings bank in his own name! He belonged to Andrew and Jack Morris, and seemed quite content to leave his business affairs in their hands. They had a green cart, and drove Barnacle while doing errands for visitors in the beach town, where they lived.

The boys thought that, since their donkey did his share of the work, he should have half of the pay. Whenever they had saved a dollar, the two brothers visited the bank. Barnacle took them there, but waited quietly outside, as any well-bred donkey should. They had two bank books, one with the name "Barnacle Morris" on the cover, the other "Andrew and Jack Morris." One-half of the money was deposited to each account. They drew out Barnacle's money for his own needs, such as hay and new harness, now and then.

"Drew, are we earning enough to keep Barnacle this fall?" Jack asked, one day toward the end of the summer. "I don't believe we are," Drew replied. "So many people brought their own cars this summer. Jack asked, one day toward the end of the summer."

"Light rains had made the price of feed unusually high, while the sea air gave Barnacle a hearty appetite. Of course, we can always use our own money," Drew suggested, after thinking a moment.

"Yes, I know," Jack agreed. "But we had to draw out our account so often last spring that we haven't enough to last long."

Between seasons, when the summer visitors had left, before the winter ones came, they could not count on earning much.

"Well, it is time to call for the Williams children," Drew said. "I'm thankful that they are regular pay, anyway."

The boys were engaged to take the tiny Williams children and their nurse to the bathing beach, each morning. As time passed, they earned little beside, in spite of their neat sign—"Errands—Short, 5 cents—Long, 10 cents."

Barnacle had been given to them by an uncle, two years before. The boys were allowed to keep him as long as the small allowances and earnings would pay for his expenses. Finally, the last day of the Williams' stay came, and the children were to go to the beach early. It was Jack's turn to cut their lawn, so Drew set out alone.

He was driving along the road by the cliffs, when Barnacle suddenly stopped! Although a pleasant and intelligent animal, he had one fault. Occasionally, he would plant his feet firmly in one spot, and no amount of "get up" could make him move.

How Drew wished for a handful of grass to tempt him! But only ice plant grew near the shore so he decided to try coaxing from the front.

"What was that?" Drew thought, as he stepped from the cart. It sounded as though voices were calling from the beach!

He ran to the edge and looked down. Three little girls were standing at the foot of the cliff, and the waves were almost reaching them!

"Oh, what shall we do?" they cried, upon seeing him.

"Back in a second," Drew called, and

hurried for the coil of rope, which was stationed above each beach.

Throwing down the rope, he told one of the girls to put her arms through the life preserver at the end. Drew pulled with all his might, but made slow progress, for the bank was high and steep.

He realized that there was not a minute to lose! The water rose steadily higher, and the cliff was their only means of escape. He looked up and down the coast, but no one was in sight at that early hour.

Suddenly Drew thought of Barnacle! He hastened to tie the rope to the back of the cart.

"Get up, Barnacle! You must!" he cried, and turned the little donkey away from the cliff.

Barnacle seemed to know that he was needed, for he started off briskly. In a moment the first little girl had reached the top. Soon all three were safe and sound.

"Jump in, I'll drive you home," Drew said. "Where do you live?" The girls told their story: They were leaving town that afternoon, and had wanted to gather shells one last time. The tide seemed low, so they had walked farther and farther down the beach.

The shells were so interesting that the girls did not notice how rapidly the tide was coming in. Suddenly

THE other morning I was walking along, trying to think of a story to tell you. Sometimes, of course, stories just come, but sometimes they have to be coaxed, and there are times when you even have to go out and look for them.

Just as I was saying to myself: "I do wish a story would come!" I caught sight of Betty and Dickie running along the road toward me.

Betty's legs are just a wee bit longer, so she reached me first. "Where are you going?" she said, catching hold of my right hand.

"What are you doing?" said Dickie, a moment later, catching hold of my left hand.

"Well," said I, trying to answer both at once. "I don't know where I'm going, but I'm looking for a story."

"What a funny thing to look for," laughed Betty.

"We'll come and help you look," said Dickie.

This seemed a good arrangement, so all three of us set off to find a story.

We walked up the road, and down the road, we looked into gardens, underneath the shrubs, and behind trees; but nowhere could we find that story.

I'm almost ashamed to tell you, but we even forgot our manners and peeped into the windows of one or two houses. This, however, was only as a last resource, but even that desperate measure did not help us.

"Oh dear!" sighed Betty. "I'm quite tired of looking."

"So am I," echoed Dickie. "Couldn't you make up a story about us, Mummy dear?"

"Yes, yes," cried Betty. "Please do! I'd just love to be in a story."

"Well," said I, "let me see."

Once there was a little girl with blue eyes, pink cheeks, and yellow hair. She had lots of dolls, a scooter, and an express wagon, but more than all these she wished for a little brother to play with.

Now not very far away, there was a

Louise, the oldest, realized that the water had come up too far for them to return the way they had come. She tried to help the other two to climb the cliff, but it was too steep to secure any foothold.

The girls thanked Drew over and over, as he left them at their door.

The next morning the boys went to the bank to deposit their last pay from Mrs. Williams.

"Which one of you boys pulled three little sisters to the top of the cliff yesterday?" Mr. Harper asked.

"I didn't," Jack said. "Did you, Drew?"

"Well, I tried, but—"

"The girls' father left something for you," Mr. Harper interrupted. "He asked me if I knew a boy with a donkey cart. I told him Barnacle was the only donkey in town." And he handed Drew an envelope.

Out fell a bank check (with a blank to be filled in with the right boy's name) for one hundred dollars!

"Whew!" gasped Jack.

"Why, I—," stammered Drew. Then he had a sudden idea.

"I know what I'll do!" he cried. Selling a pen, he wrote "Barnacle Morris" on the check in his best writing.

"This really belongs to Barnacle," Drew explained, "for he pulled the girls up from the beach. I tried to, but couldn't."

"A hundred dollars!" Jack exclaimed. "Why, that will keep Barnacle forever, almost!"

## The Story Hunters

little boy, with blue eyes, pink cheeks, and yellow hair, and he had a rocking horse, a scooter, and an express wagon, but more than all these he longed and longed for a little sister to play with.

Then one day, the little boy's Daddy said: "We must look for a house to live in."

So they hunted and hunted until at last they found one in the very same road where the little girl lived. But neither the little girl nor the little boy knew anything about each other at that time, so they had no idea of the surprise that was coming to them.

Now the road on which the little boy's Daddy found the house is a nice road for little girls and boys to make friends. Every house has a garden, and there are no hedges or walls in between.

Soon after the little boy came to live there, he went out to do a little exploring in his own garden; and, before long, he quite forgot where it was that his own garden ended, so he just wandered on and on, gradually getting nearer and nearer to the little girl's garden.

Just about the same time, the little girl also thought that she would go for a walk, so she stepped down from the piazza and wandered through her own garden into the next one, until soon she and the little boy came face to face.

"Hello!" said she.

"Hello!" said he.

"What's your name?" she inquired.

"My name's Dickie," he answered.

After this they talked about lots and lots of things.

Presently they took hands and went up the road to see Dickie's Mummy, and then they went down the road to see Betty's Mummy. This was the beginning. Ever since they have played together.

Sometimes they ride side by side on their scooters, and sometimes they hitch their express wagons together.

One evening Betty will come and have supper with Dickie, and the next time Dickie will have his supper at Betty's home.

Sometimes they go to school in the automobile that belongs to Betty's Daddy, and sometimes they go in the automobile that belongs to Dickie's Daddy. Of course, they go to the same school.

One day the teacher said: "Will every little boy and girl with a sister or brother hold up his or her hand?"

Dickie whispered to Betty: "Pre-tend I'm your brother, and I'll pretend that you're my little sister." So they both held up a hand.

The teacher just smiled, because she knew they were playing at make believe.

Here Betty broke in: "Tell about—"

"No," I said firmly, "this is where the story has to end."

"But," urged both the children, "you could tell ever so much more about us."

"I know I could," I replied, "but today this really is enough."

"Anyway, Mummy dear, I think it is quite a nice story," whispered Dickie, who always tries to be polite.

"I like it, too," said Betty, not to be outdone.

"Well, that settles it," said I, "if you both approve, I shall go into the house and write it down." So I did.

## Hard Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Squirrel's very busy, running to and fro.

Up the tree and down the tree, then he back again he'll go.

He must find a lot of food before we get the snow.

That is where the little acorns disappear, you know.

If I were a squirrel, I should have no time to play.

I'm so glad that Mummy gives me a luncheon every day.

Gwen Castle.

## Things to Look For in January

THE pretty little carline thistle is an interesting plant just now in England; for, although it is really a summer flower, its silvery heads are made of a straw-like substance, which lasts all through the winter. This makes the heads themselves look like the "everlasting" flowers you



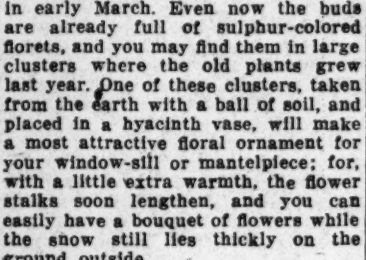
Carline Thistles

sometimes see in the shops; and what makes them more interesting still is that the "petals" close up when it rains, to protect the seeds inside.

In the three heads on the right of the picture, the "flowers" are open, and the winged seeds are escaping; but just before the photograph was taken the three on the left were lightly sprinkled with water, and so you see they have closed their straws "petals" to make a little rain-proof tent over the remaining seeds.

The little wild plant called coltsfoot is one of the earliest of English spring flowers, and its pretty little pale yellow blossoms are common everywhere in early March. Even now the buds are already full of sulphur-colored flowers, and you may find them in large clusters where the old plants grew last year. One of these clusters, taken from the earth with a ball of soil, and placed in a hyacinth vase, will make a most attractive floral ornament for your window-sill or mantelpiece; for, with a little extra warmth, the flower stalks soon lengthen, and you can easily have a bouquet of flowers while the snow still lies thickly on the ground outside.

Not many plants have white berries, but in the one you see in the picture they bear them as called the snowberry. They grow in dense clusters at the tops of the stems, and are handsome in the morning sunshine. Many birds are fond of these berries, and even the skylarks will



Snowberries

come into the garden to eat them during severe weather.

Forest trees, as well as birds and animals, have their own way of keeping warm during the cold days of winter, and on many a hedgerow at this season you may find elm twigs and branches covered so thickly with a warm coat of cork that even quite a small twig may measure an inch across. The corky coat is not in this case a smooth one, however, but presents a quaintly wrinkled, or corrugated appearance. A coat of cork is both warm and waterproof; and so, you see, the elm has little to fear from the severities of the winter.

The ivy-leaved toadflax is such a hardy little plant that you may often see it with green leaves and tiny

dense clusters of leafy growths at the tips of the twigs, like the one shown on the left in the photograph. These are not the remains of the flowers, as many persons believe, but are really the homes of little insects, which seem to be able to cluster the foliage together, so as to make for themselves a shelter during their babyhood.

THE Animals Race

ONCE upon a time, Mr. Fox planned some revels for the other animals. The chief event was to be a race for those who lived in Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest. When the invitations were issued there was great excitement in Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest. The rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels, and the Hedgehog merely turned over on his side with a sleepy grunt when the messenger arrived. However, Mr. Fox's word was law and he decreed that all sorts of animals must race. It was decided, therefore, that for the Forest, Mr. Squirrel, Mr. Rabbit and Mr. Mole should run, while for Dingley-Dell, Buttercup Meadow, and in the cool depths of the Forest, the rabbits, the weasels, and the hares all felt quite confident that they would win. But the Water-Rat and the Mole were too busy making passages and looking after their families to give much thought to the revels











## FEDERAL RESERVE FEATURE IN 1923 THAT OF STABILITY

Bank Credits Steady and Discount Rate Changes Few—  
Commercials Higher

Stability was the outstanding feature of federal reserve banking operations in 1923. Loans, discounts, and investments held by these banks on Jan. 3, 1923, totaled \$1,339,420,000; on July 26 they had declined to \$1,033,697,000, since which time they have gradually increased, in response to crop moving purposes and general trade activity to \$1,337,775,000 on Dec. 26.

While total loans, discounts, and investments declined \$305,723,000 from Jan. 3 to July 26, commercial loans increased during this period from \$627,645,000 to \$760,539,000. In the same period investments owned were reduced more rapidly than loans were increased. In fact, it may be said that loans increased partly because investments decreased.

In 1923, reserve banks bought securities partly to keep their earning assets sufficiently high to pay expenses and dividends. The funds which they paid to sellers of securities found their way into member banks. This permitted these banks to reduce their rediscounts.

In 1923, on the contrary, when the reserve banks reduced their investment holdings they withdrew from the market an equivalent amount of funds, which practically forced member banks to increase rediscounts. In stabilizing bank credits Federal Reserve banks have stabilized business.

**Bank Credits Steady**  
While total bank credits have remained comparatively steady throughout 1923, there have been some interesting developments. For instance, while there has been a general downward tendency in loans, discounts and investments, the tendency in the three southern banks has been the exact opposite, as the following table shows (last three figures omitted):

	Jan. 3, 1923	Dec. 19, 1923
Boston	\$116,093	\$95,167
New York	358,749	225,539
Philadelphia	107,742	107,742
Cleveland	147,867	122,207
Richmond	57,293	63,269
Atlanta	107,742	107,742
Chicago	150,084	134,137
St. Louis	62,993	61,468
Minneapolis	35,601	35,601
Kansas City	80,293	65,710
Dallas	52,846	65,330
San Francisco	120,210	103,411
Total	\$1,339,420	\$1,033,697

The table shows that New York accounted for more than half the total reduction in loans, discounts and investments, Cleveland second and Boston third.

Atlanta increased its rediscounts \$34,025,000. On a percentage basis this was larger than New York's decrease.

It is apparent why rediscounts of the New York Federal Reserve Bank decreased during the year. A year ago the spread between money rates in the open market and the discount rate was nearly a full point. At present it is scarcely half a point. As the open market rate approaches the discount rate, profits on borrowed money decrease. At present, with a spread of less than half a point, it is doubtful whether borrowing banks come out even on the advances received from the Federal Reserve Bank. Under such conditions a decline in loans is inevitable.

**Rate Changes Few**

Discount rate changes in 1923 were fewer than in any other year in the history of the system. Advances in rate from 4 to 4½ per cent at the Federal Reserve bank in Boston, New York and San Francisco were made early in the year, making the rate 4½ per cent for the entire system. No other changes in rates have been made this year. Banks are much interested in the apparent effort to maintain a uniform rate throughout the country, notwithstanding the fact that there are wide variations in rates charged by commercial banks in various sections. Apparently, the present policy is much more favorable to banks in agricultural districts than charge customers, say 10 per cent for money which they may borrow at 4½ per cent, than it is for banks in New York which lend money at 5 per cent.

Conditions in agricultural districts are improving. The total value of farm products in 1923 exceeded those of 1922 by approximately \$900,000,000. Furthermore, a larger proportion of farm income was available for current expenditures since less of income than in the preceding year was used in the repayment of loans. Sales of mail order houses, representing chiefly purchases in rural communities, are much better in 1923. The recovery of agriculture, however, is still far from complete in the wheat and live-stock industries.

**Unparalleled Activity**

As the Federal Reserve Board points out, the year, taken as a whole, has been one of unparalleled activity in trade activity, but this fact has been somewhat obscured by the recession from the unusually high levels reached during the first quarter. Growth during the early months was a continuation of expansion which has been under way for a year and a half and carried volume of production to a record level. Stocks of materials have been replenished, the available supplies of labor and equipment were being utilized near capacity, and manufacturers began to feel some uncertainty about the possibility of marketing at profitable prices the large current output.

Wide recognition that there had been a rate of advance, which could hardly be maintained, gave rise to hesitancy, and the recession which followed was an expression of the conservative attitude taken by the business community. In the fall months, however, with continuance of active trade and undiminished demand from consumers, business became more confident.

Throughout 1923, a year when business volume, prices, and credit were adjusting themselves to the new levels, it was primarily the attitude of business which moderated both the upward and downward movements, and exercised a stabilizing influence upon trade and industry.

**\$5,000,000 QUEBEC LOAN COMING**  
Montreal advises state that the Province of Quebec is to float a loan of \$5,000,000 this month. It is expected they will be 20-year bonds. The loan is part of a total of \$10,000,000 which was authorized by the Legislature in 1922 but not needed until now.

**STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC**  
CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Standard Gas & Electric earnings for 1923 are said to be around \$4 a share on the common compared with \$3.54 in 1922 and \$3.08 in 1921. It would not be surprising if the dividend is increased in the early part of the current year.

**YELLOW CAB TRAFFIC**  
CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—During 1923 the Yellow Cab Company carried 22,527,777 passengers compared with 17,751,914 in 1922. Equipment was increased from 1214 to 2000 cabs.

## Have You Outlined Your Business Plans for 1924?

THE new year means to most men the discarding of old unproductive methods—and the adoption of new. Decisions are made that will spell success or failure for the coming year. Those decisions and the facts on which they are based are therefore of the utmost importance.

How far has your banker influenced these plans?

The wise business man avails himself of the broad knowledge and experience of his banker as an aid to planning for the future. How are conditions in your industry? Is retrenchment or development the order of the day? These are the sort of questions the Massachusetts Trust Company can answer for any business man. An unbiased viewpoint and knowledge based on actual facts make our

counsel and advice doubly valuable. Whether you are a Massachusetts Trust Company depositor or not, we will gladly discuss with you any problems of business or finance that confront you. Such discussions will benefit us mutually. You gain desired information—we gain a business friend, and business friends are the sum and substance of our existence.

Start 1924 Right!

## MASSACHUSETTS TRUST COMPANY

Member Federal Reserve System

MAIN BANK  
UPTOWN BANK  
230 Huntington Avenue  
Massachusetts Trust Bldg.  
55 Federal Street  
HAYMARKET BANK  
46 Canal Street

## NORTHWEST ROADS' LARGER EARNINGS ARE ENCOURAGING

St. Paul and Great Northern Show Marked Improvement in 1923

The eleven months' earnings statements of the northwest railroads came all in a bunch and were scanned with great interest by the investors in the rails.

The northwest has been distinctly the weak spot in the railroad situation for some time, marked first by the cuts in the Great Northern and Northern Pacific dividend rates from 7 per cent to 5 per cent, the same change in the Chicago & Northwestern followed by a further reduction of 4 per cent, and the weakness in St. Paul bonds.

Of the leading five northwest roads St. Paul and Great Northern will show a marked improvement in earnings power for 1923, while Burlington, Chicago & North Western and Northern Pacific will show little or no betterment. For the first 11 months of the year the five roads made the following showing:

Est. earnings 1923

Road	Gross Inc. Inc. in net for stk	Chl. B. & N.	St. P.	Great N.	N. Pac.
Chl. B. & N.	\$1,138,000	\$199,000	\$11.50		
St. P.	\$1,138,000	\$199,000	\$11.50		
Great N.	\$1,138,000	\$199,000	\$11.50		
N. Pac.	\$1,138,000	\$199,000	\$11.50		
Burlington	\$1,138,000	\$199,000	\$11.50		

Decrease. \*Common. †Preferred.

**Maintenance Expenditures**  
Thus for the first 11 months of 1923 these roads increased their gross revenues 5.4 per cent to nearly 18 per cent over the corresponding period of 1922.

Despite these increases in gross, Burlington showed little gain in net and Northwestern and Northern Pacific actually reported smaller net. In the case of these last two roads heavier expenditures for maintenance were partly responsible for the relatively poor showing.

Northern Pacific spent 37.6 per cent of its gross revenues for maintenance in the first 10 months of the year and Northwestern 37.8 per cent. Relative cost of transportation was not reduced as a result, however.

Northern Pacific actually spent a slightly larger share of its gross revenues for moving trains and Northwestern not enough less to compensate for its heavier maintenance costs.

On the other hand, Great Northern and St. Paul, which saved 44 per cent of their gross revenues for maintenance, have both been spending more money on maintenance this year than last, but both have reduced their cost of hauling trains in the first 10 months of this year.

The column of estimated earnings in the above table is based on normal seasonal variations. Owing to the mild weather and general prosperity it is quite likely that final results will be better than the estimates. It would not be surprising if St. Paul should earn full charges with something to spare.

Great Northern will earn its dividend by a good margin, Burlington by about the same margin as in 1922, Northern Pacific barely. The cut in the Northwestern dividend to a 4 per cent rate is justified by the showing of earnings.

**Progress of St. Paul**  
The progress of St. Paul is one of the most interesting events occurring in the railway world. In 1920 that road had an operating deficit of \$8,451,000, the following year earned 45 per cent of fixed charges, in 1922 earned 68 per cent of charges. With \$47,000,000 bonds maturing June 1, 1925, the road must do still better to avoid difficulty, but certainly if it continues to show improvement in earning power in 1924 the management may expect that bondholders will not insist rigidly on the letter of the contract.

St. Paul and Seattle the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul closely parallel each other. A study of the growth of each over the last few years would seem to indicate that the progress of the St. Paul has been in part at least, at the expense of the Northern Pacific.

## CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Special).—In an opinion, overruling a protest of the Calumet Manufacturing Company, the Board of United States General Appraisers rules that imported lanterns, made of paper, bamboo, and other wood, the other wood being the component material of chief value, are subject to duty at the rate of 45 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 407 of the tariff act of 1922.

Claim of the protestants for duty at 33 1/3 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 410 of the 1922 law as manufactures of wood is denied by the customs board in a lengthy opinion by Judge McClelland. The General Appraiser points out that the provision in paragraph 407 for articles made in part of bamboo is narrower and more specific than the provision for manufactures of wood in paragraph 410.

## RAPID RECOVERY IN STANDARD OILS

Register Advances of 11 to 12 Points From 1923 Lows

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Standard Oil stocks have advanced 11 to 12 points from their 1923 lows. Recovery in market values has been rapid in the last month, since the lowered domestic production of crude oil, resulting from the decline in flush output of the Powell field in central Texas and southern California, has brought about a better relation between supply and demand and higher prices for crude and refined products.

The continued rate of domestic consumption and exports, with the prospect of a further increase during 1924, together with emergence of the companies of the Standard Oil group from the recent depressed condition of the industry in Europe position, are reflected in improved prices for these issues.

High and low prices in 1923 with the closing price of Dec. 31 and the extent of recovery from lows are shown in the following table:

Atlantic Ref.	Close	Up from	Dec. 31, 1923	Low	1923
Atlantic Ref.	132 1/2	33 1/2	160	98 1/2	
Ohio Oil	74 1/2	25 1/2	100	49 1/2	
Standard Oil	125 1/2	27 1/2	153	126	
South Penn Oil	188	68	196	120	
Chl. B. & N.	64 1/2	17 1/2	82 1/2	47 1/2	
St. P.	109 1/2	34 1/2	144	75	
Great N.	41 1/2	11 1/2	53 1/2	24 1/2	
do of Kan.	47 1/2	13 1/2	60 1/2	24 1/2	
do of Ky.	47 1/2	13 1/2	60 1/2	24 1/2	
do of N. Y.	317 1/2	47 1/2	365	270	
do of N. Y.	317 1/2	47 1/2	365	270	
Vacuum Oil	58 1/2	15 1/2	74	40	

**MAGNESIA TALC MERGER**  
BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 3.—The Magnesia Talc Company of Waterbury, the Eastern Talc Company of Burlington, the East Granville Mills at Johnson, formerly owned by the American Mineral Company, have been merged into the Eastern Magnesia Talc Company, Inc., organized under the laws of Vermont with authorized capitalization of \$1,500,000. The company will have a home office in this city and sales offices in Boston and New York. Freland Jewett of Boston has been elected president.

**BRITISH GOVERNMENT FINANCES**  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—Government revenue for the fortnight ended Dec. 21, 1923, was £25,513,851, compared with £22,552,723 the previous fortnight. Expenditures were £27,500,344, compared with £21,495,482 the previous fortnight. The floating debt outstanding totaled £660,452,000, compared with £660,870,500 the previous fortnight. Revenue for the three months of the fiscal year ended Dec. 31 totaled £147,445,112. For the nine months ended Dec. 31, revenue totaled £535,285,082 and expenditures £564,179,082.

**CORN PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Edward T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, declared in a statement today that the \$1,000,000 suit, involving sale of the Corn Products plant at Granite City, Ill., filed against him and others by stockholders of the Tenth Corn & Products Company, had no justification, insofar as he or his company was concerned.

**WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Gen. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, together with other officials of the electric and airplane companies, is en route to Marseilles via Singapore. The party is expected to arrive in Marseilles on Jan. 27.

**INDIA BANK RATE INCREASED**  
LONDON, Jan. 3.—The discount rate of the Bank of India has been increased 1 per cent to 8 per cent. The rate was advanced from 6 to 7 per cent on Dec. 30 last.

## JAPAN'S NEEDS MET AT FAIR PRICES

United States Manufacturers Not Profiteering on Big Orders

As a result of the policy adopted by American manufacturers to deal fairly with Japan in selling to that country supplies and materials to rehabilitate the devastated area, large orders for construction materials are being placed in the United States. That this policy has also increased the friendship between the two countries is generally recognized, according to Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, which says:

"When Japan was stricken by the recent earthquake and fire that laid waste its principal cities, it was immediately recognized throughout the world that vast quantities of construction materials would be required for rebuilding. 'Curiously enough, there followed an advance in prices in these materials in some countries that were in a position to furnish a substantial part of the needed steel, lumber, glass, etc. This being brought to the attention of authorities in the United States, an effort was promptly made to pledge American manufacturers to maintain prices on all construction materials for which Japan might come into our market."

The response was in the affirmative and practically unanimous, whereupon Japan was notified that she might expect fair treatment and no profiteering in any of her transactions with American products. "Now virtue should be its own reward, but it very frequently happens that tangible and substantial compensation comes to those who give a square deal, particularly to those who are in distress and might be imposed upon. We are reliably informed that no less than \$20,000,000 worth of orders has been placed in the United States for materials with which to rebuild Japan's devastated area, and that more business is likely to follow."

"It would be difficult to estimate the value of this incident as a bond of friendship and good will between the United States and Japan. In past years there has been no little talk of a military clash between these two countries, but if we may judge from the generous spirit of sympathy shown by the United States for Japan in her recent disaster and the expressions of gratitude voiced by the individuals as well as the Government of that Nation, the possibility of anything but friendly rivalry is remote. Thus 'grim-visaged war' has smoothed his wrinkled front, as this touch of nature draws two nations closer together."

**PEAK DETROIT BANK CLEARINGS**  
DETROIT, Jan. 3.—The record breaking 4,000,000 automobile production is sharply reflected in Detroit bank clearings. It is estimated 1923 clearings are \$6,760,000,000, the highest in Detroit's history, compared with \$5,356,306,690 in 1922, \$4,644,490,250 in 1921, and \$4,104,322,703 in 1920. The difference in 1923 is in the automobile production, which is a comparison of 1920 and 1923 clearings totals. Automobile output in 1920 was 2,505,000, compared with 4,490,000 in 1923.

## QUIET WEEK IN PACKER HIDES

Underlying Strength Evident Due to Low Stocks—December Pull-Offs Higher

The week ended Dec. 29 was a quiet one in the packer hide market. Confidence that the future demand will easily absorb the receipts was obvious, as stocks of the late fall's pull-offs are low and an underlying strength is likely to be carried through the grubby season. Quality, however, will steadily ebb for the next two months. Hide experts believe the grubbing damage may be unusually expensive this winter.

The heavy demand for branded cows during the last two months has practically cleaned the market of them, and their run for this season is about spent. The packers were enabled to obtain beef for 16,000 December pull-offs, which was an advance of 1/2¢ in the price for hides of a slightly lower grade than November's, which brought 7 1/2¢.

Figures show a smaller number of hides going into the packs, and as a steadily improving demand is anticipated, the market has a reasonable amount of firmness.

Native steers, all weights, now lead in hide offerings and as stocks are below normal, packers have tried to raise the price of heavy native steers to 14 1/2¢, but without success. This dullness in a holiday week should not convey any material significance.

Keen observers predict a smart demand for footwear during the next six months which means, business for the hide markets.

Frigo hides continue to improve in quality and prices are firm. Buenos Aires are listed at 14 1/2¢; Montevideo at 16¢.

Country hide dealers are keeping in step with the packer market and are asking slight advances on the better qualities, middle and heavy weights.

The foreign demand for packer hides has fallen off some in volume, as the call for immediate shipments has spent its force.

The future appears to favor a firm packer market, even though the trade has started on the poorest quality of the year.

Sales of packer hides during the week ended Dec. 29 embraced only two lots of any size, as follows:

44000 Dec. light native cows...	11c	Yr. ago
19000 Dec. branded cows...	8c	13c

**SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL**

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The question of a common dividend is likely to come up at the February board meeting of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company. The declaration of \$1.50 a share is expected, which will put the stock on a \$8 annual basis.

**HAYNES AUTOMOBILE BOND ISSUE**

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 3.—The successful completion of a campaign to raise a million-dollar bond issue for the payment of creditors and to insure the operation of the Haynes Automobile Company here was announced today.

**M**ERCHANTS and manufacturers actively engaged in building up or reorganizing industries in New England today must of necessity select as their bank one which is in a position to fulfill the confidence that is placed in it.

By reason of its sound management and years of experience, its position in financial circles and its modern facilities, the National Union Bank is fully equipped to render the utmost in banking service.

## National Union Bank

Boston

Opposite the Old State House

### Do You want DETROIT Representation?

by one who has executive ability, energy and wide acquaintance among the automobile manufacturers? Either on salary or commission with drawing account. Until recently has represented one company sixteen years. Address:

**E. D. EMMONS**  
90 Melbourne Avenue  
DETROIT, MICH.

### State Street Trust Co.

MAIN OFFICE  
33 STATE STREET  
COPLEY SQUARE OFFICE  
100 STATE STREET  
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE BRANCH  
Corner Massachusetts Avenue and Boylston St.  
BOSTON, MASS.  
Member Federal Reserve System

**LOAN MAY SAVE RAILROAD FROM AUCTION BLOCK**

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 3.—The Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, now under federal receivership, was saved from possible sale on the auction block for a second time, when United States District Judge J. Foster Symes yesterday signed an order permitting Receiver Thomas H. Beacom to borrow \$1,500,000 to be used in paying \$1,129,000 in interest on underlying bonds of \$31,000,000, the interest having fallen due Tuesday. It is understood that the money is being offered by a group of junior bondholders, whose holdings of \$31,000,000 and \$10,000,000 in secondary mortgages would be imperiled in the event of a foreclosure on default of the interest on the senior bonds. The court order does not name the source of the loan, but it is known that apparently Judge Symes and Receiver Beacom have been considering two offers—one from the junior bondholders through the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, and the New York Trust Company, and the other from the Western Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railroads, according to reports.

The Western Pacific and the Missouri Pacific are said to hold approximately \$3,000,000 in second mortgages of the Rio Grande road.

Action of Judge Symes in allowing acceptance of the loan also will enable the road to pay other interest falling due between now and June 1, it was said.

Judge Symes explained that the loan bearing whatever on the proposed plan of receivership plan with the rehabilitation program, which at its inception involved approximately \$16,000,000.

Acceptance of the loan will have no bearing whatever on the proposed plan of re-financing the road which was approved recently by the Interstate Commerce Commission, Judge Symes said. The plan is being opposed by the State of Colorado.

### WEBSTER AND ATLAS NATIONAL BANK

of Boston  
Establish 1858

Strong, Progressive and of Moderate Size

Accounts Cordially Invited

199 WASHINGTON STREET  
"Opposite Old State House"

### HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

18 OLIVER ST.  
BOSTON

FIRE LIABILITY AUTOMOBILE BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES. Business Established 1868

### APPRAISALS

Industrial Properties—Hotels  
McCleminshaw  
522 Bulfinch Bldg. Cleveland Ohio

### CANADIAN STEEL OUTLOOK IS FAIR

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—President Robert Hobson, of the Steel Company of Canada, stated that he considered the 1924 outlook for Canadian steel companies to be a fair one.

Business is at a low ebb at the moment, with foundries closed for inventory. Mr. Hobson says his company's plants are opening the new year at 60 per cent capacity and he expects an increase in percentage materially at the end of a fortnight. He said that his plants had averaged 90 per cent capacity all year and that 1923 would prove "quite as good a year" as 1922. In the latter year earnings were \$2,295,197 before interest charges, bond interest and reserve provision of \$914,981, and a deficit of \$356,144 was shown after dividend payments. The opinion is current that this deficit will be wiped out in 1923.

### MASSACHUSETTS BANK CALL

The Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts has called for the condition of trust companies as of Dec. 31, 1923.



## EDUCATIONAL

Educational Conference  
of the Soviet Republics

Moscow, Russia.  
Special Correspondence  
THE modeling of Russian education along American lines, especially in such questions as the introduction of vocational courses and the correlation of work and study, was one of the chief topics of discussion at the educational conference of the various federated Soviet republics which recently met here. This conference was attended by a number of educational experts, including the commissars for education in the autonomous republics.

"We can only learn from America," declared an indefatigable worker in the cause of education in developing her scheme for a unified and standardized Russian school system. The main feature of the scheme is the establishment of a closer link between book learning and the facts of daily life. Instead of teaching history and geography, arithmetic, and science as mere textbook subjects, the children will learn by observing nature and the activities of daily life. Her program, which has been accepted in theory and is being worked out in practice, provides for a close connection between the school and the community. Industrial training is to be emphasized in city schools, while the courses in the country schools are to be related as closely as possible to the life of the farm.

Other Russian educators freely acknowledge their indebtedness to the American pioneers of modern education, especially to John Dewey, whose pedagogical works are translated into Russian and form part of the training course required of Russian teachers. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that Dewey's idea of learning by doing is the most distinctive factor in the activity of the new Russian school.

## Conditions in the Ukraine

Mr. Riappo, Commissar for Education in the Ukraine, described conditions in that country in an address before the conference. Vocational training is given to children above 15 years of age. The rabfaks or workers' high schools, are active in the Ukraine and are giving opportunities for study to many men and women who never had a chance to acquire a regular education before. The civil war left 800,000 orphans in the Ukraine, and the care and education of these children must be regarded as one of the chief tasks of the Commissariat for Education.

The present condition of the Russian educational system, as reflected in statements at the conference and in statistics published by the Commissariat for Education, shows the

disastrous effects of war and famine, combined with the poverty of the country. According to the figures of last April, which are considered to hold good for the present time, there are 50,365 elementary schools with a four years' course and 1565 high schools with a three years' course in European Russia, excluding the Ukraine and the other federated republics. There are also 145 schools which offer a course of nine years, combining elementary with secondary subjects, and 488 schools which give a course of seven years. The number of pupils in the elementary schools is 3,613,844, in the high schools 290,718, in the nine-year schools 68,532, in the seven-year schools 119,553. It is estimated that about 50 per cent of the Russian children are able to attend elementary schools, while about 5 per cent go to high schools.

## Local Support

The schools are supported entirely by the local authorities, and usually 25 to 30 per cent of the provincial budget goes to cover the needs of education. Because of the poverty of the country this appropriation is usually insufficient to meet the most pressing requirements of the teachers and pupils. It is estimated that only about 15 per cent of the children are able to have textbooks. As a general rule children are obliged to pay for their education, although certain exceptions are made in the cases of very needy parents.

The material condition of the teachers is still very bad. The highest salary which they receive, as a rule, amounts to 30 gold rubles (about \$15) a month. In the provinces the average is much lower, amounting to about 3 gold rubles. The lack of equipment is very great. As one teacher said at the conference:

"In the provinces we feel as if we were living in the Stone Age. We have very little connection with the centers, and it is very difficult to get books and information about the latest teaching methods." It is hoped that education will share in the gradual improvement of Russian living conditions. Most of the delegates to the educational conference felt that one of the first necessities, after improving the material condition of the schools and the teachers, is to work out a unified plan for the Russian schools system, thereby avoiding confusion and deviation in school methods and in the training of every child who goes to high school, from whatever primary school he may come, is given a minimum amount of instruction in certain definite prescribed subjects.

## The Observatory

It is an aggressive campaign that is being waged on behalf of the children of the State of South Carolina, and if good results are not forthcoming it will not be the fault of the State Department of Education or of the Citizens' Educational Association, both of which organizations are striving to lift the schools of the State to new levels. One proposal which is sponsored by the Citizens' Association and has received general endorsement at meetings through the State calls for a survey of the whole educational system. The other, put forward by the Department of Education, urges the need of simplifying the educational machinery and comprehends a plan for a joint financing of the schools by State, counties and local communities. This latter plan has likewise received widespread support, not only from the Association of County Superintendents of Education and other school officials but from representative organizations of citizens.

The projected survey is like those recently completed in the other southern states of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Alabama, and like the one soon to be made in Texas. If the Legislature looks upon the matter favorably, it will name a commission of \$100,000 and give a commission of citizens authority to employ experts to go over the school system, find its defects and point out the way to improvement. And the experts, if they do in South Carolina as they have done elsewhere in the south, will recommend the removal of all school offices from the field of politics, the establishment of a minimum one-year compulsory education law, abolition of the school district and adoption of the county unit system of administration, the addition of several supervisors to the staff of the state superintendent and the adoption of a certification and salary schedule by which the pay of teachers will depend on training and experience. This list does not, of course, exhaust the defects in the South Carolina educational system, but it does enumerate the defects that are most obvious to the outside observer.

Strictly speaking, a reorganization program should await the results of the survey, and so it may very well be that no immediate action will be taken on the proposal of the State Department of Education for a change in administrative methods. The suggested plan has, however, some unique features. Especially interesting is the division of financial responsibility among the various units making up South Carolina. It is provided, for instance, that the State shall pay the salaries of teachers for five months of the year, the county for two months and the local district for the other two months. All other running expenses of the schools are to be paid by the communities in which they are located. In order that a comprehensive

established a service bureau which will gather information concerning the best methods of teaching the classics and which will be ready to help all teachers to improve their technique. The material to be collected will include: professional information on such points as college entrance requirements, state requirements, tests and measurements, and courses of study; articles, pamphlets, and books, nonpedagogical in character, which add to the teacher's knowledge of the subject matter of secondary-school Latin and Greek; equipment such as books, pictures, slides, games, maps, etc.; miscellaneous material dealing with such subjects as classical clubs and publicity committees.

At the suggestion of the federal bureau of education, figures designed to show how education pays in dollars and cents are being gathered by the state agricultural colleges. According to the returns from Georgia, where 1271 farmers were interviewed, those men who had no schooling at all earned on an average only \$250 a year; those with a good common school education \$568 a year and those who had completed a high school course, \$664 a year. The men who had completed an agricultural short course earned \$896 and those who had been graduated from the agricultural college, were earning an average of \$1254 a year.

The Kansas Agricultural College had 1287 farmers. The average young farmer with a common school education earned \$422 a year; the high school graduate, \$554; the man who had taken the short course in agriculture, \$589, and the college graduate, \$1452.

Inefficient Methods in Teaching  
of Composition to Be Overcome

Madison, Wisconsin

Special Correspondence  
THERE are three reasons for the unsatisfactory results in the teaching of English of which college teachers, business men, and high school teachers complain in the young people with whom they have to deal, and for the distaste with which many teachers and pupils regard the subject. First, if composition be defined as anyone's expression of ideas which he has really seized upon and digested and which he expresses in his own words, there is next to none of it in many grade schools and high schools. In many classes pupils practically do not talk or write at all. In an investigation in which more than 90 minutes was spent in each of 127 primary classes, Miss Anne E. Moore of Teachers College, Columbia University, reported that on the average less than five minutes in every hour was spent by all the pupils in a class in saying anything in their own words. This gives precious little opportunity for speaking to any one of 35 or 40 pupils. The situation is not greatly different in the upper classes or in the high school.

When pupils do talk or write, they are apt to be merely parrot and echo texts or teacher. Subjects are too often perfunctory, vague, scattering, and quite without life, interest, or relevancy to experience. And the writers of the dull themes that result, hand in—as Lanier said of Whitman's verse—"huge, raw, colloquial cut from the side of nature, and never mind gristle"—papers which have never been really planned, or thoroughly revised and proofread so that they are truly presentable. The skill required for really organizing anything worth saying is not sensibly developed by the conventional method of revision, body and conclusion. And the revision and proofreading of what one has written consists really of two jobs: first, looking the paper over to see whether the thing can be clarified and better said, and the examining it for errors which one can himself correct in spelling, grammar, and sentence punctuation. Practically none of this difficult, intricate process of organization and revision is helpfully taught in many schools.

## Correction Methods

As if this were not enough, teachers at present try to correct everything. They are particularly severe against all good, plain English idioms such as "have got" or "try and go," which of course are not flagrant errors. Most teachers follow the lead of their teachers, and of the writers of innumerable rhetoric and handbooks, all of which have small personal prejudices about the use of English that they set up as fundamentals. By actual count more than half these, in a standard handbook of the sort, do not correspond with good usage as recorded in the latest unabridged dictionaries. Certainly

the dictionaries are sufficiently conservative authorities; no teacher need feel bound to correct those idioms which his teaching is informal and unorganized so the course at Smith may fairly lay claim to the title of The Poetry Workshop. Even when they are dealing with such delicate things as poetry Americans like

tainly the dictionaries are sufficiently conservative authorities; no teacher need feel bound to correct those idioms which his teaching is informal and unorganized so the course at Smith may fairly lay claim to the title of The Poetry Workshop. Even when they are dealing with such delicate things as poetry Americans like

## As to Standards

Finally, there is little agreement among teachers as to standards. Nobody knows how good a composition a senior should write or how bad a composition should fall a freshman in high school. It is so much a matter of opinion that of any 30 teachers taken at random it is reasonably certain that one or more of them will fall all but two or three of almost any group of pupils' themes which range from the poorest imaginable effort or lack of effort to work of genuine excellence; and that one or more of the same group of teachers will pass all but two or three of the same themes. This is not a made-up instance, but is attested by the results of numerous careful experiments with teachers actually in service. It is so bad and absurd as to tend to discredit much of the grading that is done by a majority of teachers of composition. There is, of course, no perfection or infallibility in the composition scales that are now being devised, but they do in practice actually reduce such extremes of disagreement. Examinations sent out by colleges or boards of education are not as valuable, for this purpose of coming toward agreement, as are standards built up by teachers themselves, through careful experiment, co-operation and discussion—best usually with the aid of a standard scale for reference.

If we could see to it that real composition—thought through, prepared properly—is practiced freely in school rooms, and could come to sensible agreement on essential habits to be established and on standards of composition to be demanded, we could make composition teaching more efficient, and also more reasonably bearable—even pleasant—to teacher and taught.

## SCHOOLS

GLENDAL, CALIFORNIA.  
Pearl Keller  
School of Dancing and Dramatic Art  
1404 NORTH BRAND BOULEVARD  
Telephone Glendale 1377

Wee Tots Villa  
"The School with the Home Atmosphere"  
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA  
Kindergarten and Primary Grades  
In conjunction with the school is a unique idea of a hotel for little guests desiring to remain by the hour, day, or week.  
1825 Cahuenga Avenue Tel. Hollywood 8291

## COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

United States  
Secretarial School  
Established 1880  
A superior secretarial training school for high school and college graduates.  
527 Fifth Avenue, New York City  
IRVING EDGAR CHASE, Director  
Telephone: Vanderbilt 2474

Secretarial Training  
Specialists  
WILCOX  
COMMERCIAL  
SCHOOL  
10014 Euclid Ave., Cleveland

When answering a School or  
Camp advertisement please  
mention the Monitor

## Training of Young Poets at Smith

An Interview With Grace  
Hazard Conkling

MY LOWELL said I was a fool to try. She said you couldn't teach anyone to write poetry, but—Grace Hazard Conkling smiled; she is trying, at Smith College. "Of course," she hastens to explain, "you can't actually teach anyone to be a poet, but you can clear the obstacles out of her way."

The Smith College Poetry Workshop—it is listed in the catalogue as "English 322, Practice in Verse Writing: application of principles and technique, Associate Professor Conkling"—is just beginning its third year. It is Mrs. Conkling's third year, for it is as different from a course in poetics as the Theater Workshops, which are being opened in so many colleges, are different from the courses in the history of the drama. English 322 is not a study of forms, but a definite attempt to teach poets to handle the tools of their trade. Two years ago Walter Byner had a similar course at the University of California but he gave it up, for he said it was the hardest work he had ever done in his life—Mrs. Conkling agrees with him—and that it prevented him from doing any creative work of his own. Robert Frost has been a member of at least two college faculties but his teaching is informal and unorganized so the course at Smith may fairly lay claim to the title of The Poetry Workshop. Even when they are dealing with such delicate things as poetry Americans like

to see results; even when they disclaim all intention of measuring aesthetic gain my material gauges, they are impressed in spite of themselves by actual concrete accomplishment. Therefore it is interesting to know, though perhaps it was just coincidence, that the second and third prizes in the Walter Byner Poetry Contest, for which poems are submitted by students in colleges all over the country, were won last year by members of the Smith College Poetry Workshop.

## Removing Obstacles

What are the obstacles which Mrs. Conkling is trying to clear away for her poets? First of all the unappreciative and thoughtless family. Quite without malice, usually without the least idea of what they are doing, families are daily stifling shy talents; they laugh at just the wrong places; they treat casually or cavalierly matters which are of the utmost seriousness and importance to the young poet. The attitude is a relic, perhaps, of those days when heavy fathers disowned the sons who preferred making verses to making soap. Not quite so crude is the situation now but the potential poet, who confesses her longings to Mrs. Conkling and asks her permission to study with her, has often, first of all, to be made to feel that her poetic impulse is not preposterous and absurd but very natural.

Then there is diffidence, modesty. A girl may not have been laughed at or teased by family and friends but she is mistrustful of her own talent, afraid that it is pretentious for her to think of writing real poetry. Often, of course, it is, but Mrs. Conkling does not admit a student to her class unless she feels that the girl has real ability, that, once the obstacles are cleared away, she can herself, by her own power, mount the climbing path.

"One of the biggest obstacles I have to move," says Mrs. Conkling, "is the youthful conviction that a poem should deal with huge cosmic questions, that it must contain reflections on life or death or the universe. It is difficult to make young people see that there is material for poetry all around them, in their own lives, in their own observation of everyday things. I try to open their eyes to their own environment and its possibilities. In the middle of last year, for instance, I discovered, quite by chance, that one of my students lived in a Bohemian settlement near a large western city. Her father was an American, her mother a Bohemian woman of more than usual education and charm. She was steeped in the folklore and folk poetry of her race. She had told to her children, from the time they were babies, all sorts of enchanting Bohemian tales; they lived in a colony full of color and character and individuality but, just because it was so much a part of her everyday life, it had never occurred to that girl that she had there under her hand a rich vein of poetic material."

## Prelieved Notions

"After the discovery of material we have next to clear away the debris of preconceived notions of poetic diction; that dreadful list of words beginning with 'immemorial.' The girls seem to think that, if they sprinkle it liberally with 'tis,' 'mayhap,' 'n'er' and 'o'er,' and 'thence,' their verse will immediately become poetry. They think that if they can introduce something like those inescapable immemorialisms of Tennyson's they are adding to a stanza a certain air of distinction. I have to make them realize that poetry has no peculiar stilted phraseology of its own, that it can be written, that it should be written, in the natural, simple terms of their own speech. I have them read Carl Sandburg and Frost and Masters and Paul Fort, not because I want them to imitate—I don't—but because I want them to learn

that the speech of poets need not be the speech of the Victorian poets. It comes apparently as a revelation to them."

"It is interesting, too, to see the girls grow to care about words, to see them work to find the exact, individual expression that will convey their exact, individual impression. I take their words away from them. I say, 'Suppose we change this.' 'Do you really want to keep that expression?' and when a girl begins to argue with me, to explain why she must use just that word and no other, when she simply cannot bear to have me take a word away, I know that it is her own, not an imitation or an attempt to say something in an unusual manner, but really her own expression of her own idea."

## Ability to Read Aloud

Diction is chiefly, perhaps, a matter of the eye and the mind but when it comes to rhythm and shading Mrs. Conkling finds a heavy obstacle in the curious inability of the average American to read aloud with any degree of intelligence. Girls who can create charming verse forms are utterly incapable of reading them so that the colors and cadences are evident to their listeners. They say to Mrs. Conkling, "Now you read it so that we can see how it really sounds." Poetry, apparently, has never appealed to them as music. It is impossible, obviously, in a course devoted to the writing of poems to give much time to the methods of reading them, but the lack of ability to hear their verse as well as see it is a real handicap to the young poets. Mrs. Conkling thinks that the schools are somewhat to blame and perhaps still more the homes. Reading aloud ought to be included in every child's upbringing, not in the form of lessons but as part of the family life.

These are the chief obstacles; what are the methods of removing them? How is the course conducted? For the first few weeks, Mrs. Conkling says, she has to carry the whole burden of it herself. The students are shy, shy of her and of each other, very sensitive to criticism, not self-confident enough even to write very much. At first she reads all their poems anonymously and the discussion is delicate, the criticism, gentle. Little by little the atmosphere changes; by the end of the year the girls are debating and discussing vigorously, parodying each other's work and even conducting the class themselves. You cannot, of course, Mrs. Conkling makes it clear, lay down any very definite rules for conducting a course of this kind. It has to be adapted, daily and momentarily, to the individual needs of peculiarly individual girls. That is what makes it such a fascinating and such strenuous work.

## A Real Undertaking

Mrs. Conkling does not dwell on the difficulty but it is a very important part. We are coming to realize pretty generally that teaching on the whole requires more effort than digging ditches. It demands a continual and literal spending of herself, on the part of the teacher, particularly the teacher of poetry, as she tries to put herself in the place of the student, to sympathize and to help. That is the reason, perhaps, why so few colleges have poetry workshops. The director must be a poet who is ready and able to teach; she must be prepared for sacrifice, for virtue goes out of her to her students; she must, because she found her own way beset with difficulties and has slowly and hardly removed

## SCHOOLS

Elliott School for Girls  
Situating High and Dry in Beautiful Section of  
LOS ANGELES  
Residence and Day School, Sub-Primary to Ninth Grade Inclusive. Combines real home environment with every educational advantage. CHARACTER BUILDING—OUTDOOR EXERCISES. School home open the entire year. MARTIN COLLINS WEAVER, M. A., Principal. Gramercy Place and Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles. Telephone 728-26.

SCHOOLS  
"Uppingham House"  
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS  
PREPARATORY FOR BOYS  
KINDERGARTEN  
Refined home, Boarding School delightfully situated near the sea.  
The Misses Rigby (Principals)  
Oak Bay Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Park School  
GRADES HIGH SCHOOL  
N. E. 2nd Ave. at 22nd St.  
MIAMI, FLORIDA

The Kenmore School  
471 Commonwealth Avenue  
BOSTON  
COEDUCATIONAL  
BOARDING AND DAY DEPARTMENTS  
Telephone Kenmore 0457

Pupils Thoroughly Prepared  
for all school and college  
entrance requirements  
Defective education corrected. Right methods of study taught. Private instruction. Pupils accepted at any time.  
WILFRED G. G. COLE, A.M., LL.B.  
(REARDED)  
9 Sacramento St., Cambridge, Mass.  
Tel. Univ. 2025-W

Brookline School  
Boarding and Day  
A school which helps the child to know himself.  
BERTHA M. AXEL  
928 Seventh Ave., West Seattle, Washington  
Telephone Garfield 3705

THORPE  
Academy for Boys  
Under Fifteen Years Semi-Military  
ONLY PROTESTANTS  
Our Motto "Character Building on Principle"  
Classes small insure rapid progress. Able faculty. Much individual attention. Cadet given four chances daily to insure successful recitation. Athletics given prominence. Gymnasium, Toboggan, Skating Pond. Educational trips made to Chicago.  
SUMMER CAMP  
PELICAN LAKE, WIS.  
Address  
Lake Forest, Adjutant's Office, Illinois

them, be eager to smooth the path for her younger sisters. Smith is particularly fortunate, therefore, in having Grace Hazard Conkling; she is a Smith graduate herself; she is a poet of distinction who labored long for much of the poetic knowledge she is now passing on to her pupils; she is the mother of two little girls, one of them with a strangely lovely poetic gift; and, finally, she is a real teacher.

A Dean of Girls  
in High School

Decatur, Ill.

Special Correspondence  
HAVING a dean of girls in high school is a comparatively young idea, but it has passed safely out of the realm of experiment, according to testimony presented in discussion during the fourth annual conference of the Illinois Association of Deans of Girls in Colleges and Secondary Schools, held recently in Decatur.

So far as the success of the plan for having an adviser for girls is concerned, however, there was never any doubt of it in the minds of the teachers, according to Miss Mary C. Courtney, dean of girls in the Lindholm High School in Chicago. Miss Courtney, one of the speakers at the conference, is adviser to more than 2000 girls.

"There is no time in a girl's life when she is so much in need of moral, physical, mental and social guidance than when she is in high school," she continues. "It isn't always, in fact it isn't so very often, that she receives this guidance from home. Girls come to us with a surprising number of home difficulties that they want to discuss."

The deans' duties vary with their schools. They are anything from what one of them terms a "highly-paid attendance officer" whose business it is to sign excuses, to the source of the whole spirit of the school. They do often sign excuses, but they also direct the outside-the-classroom activities of the girls; they talk over their problems with them, they look after their welfare in every respect. There is no definition—nor end—to their duties.

They are not disciplinarians. Ella Flagg Young, who was responsible only 10 years ago for having a woman placed in each high school in Chicago, with the standing of assistant principal, stressed that point when she made her first talk to those first deans. She urged them to establish a friendly relationship between themselves and the girls, and that is what they all work toward. They must seek out some girls, but more of them come to them voluntarily.

## SCHOOLS

Oak Knoll School  
Co-educational  
Nursery, Kindergarten, Elementary, Junior High  
401 Oak Knoll Avenue  
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA  
Telephone Fair Oaks 5153

Washington, Conn. Litchfield County P. O. Drawer 11  
Rock Gate  
Country Home and School for Young Children  
Summer and Winter Sessions  
CHARLOTTE O. CLARKE

Learn Millinery  
and Designing

Don't Dream Success—  
—Make It!  
IF YOU HAVE A NATURAL BENT FOR MILLINERY this gift can be directed and developed to bring you unlimited OPPORTUNITIES for good income in your own business.  
PATRICK SYSTEM of Practical Experience  
Graduates from our School are Wanted Everywhere!

They are equipped with a practical knowledge and ability to occupy important positions in millinery establishments of any kind or to own and direct a business of their own. Students sold to the trade. You may become a Practical Milliner and Designer in a few weeks of honest effort.

We Pay Your Railroad Fare to and from City  
You must come here to get personal instruction, but help by paying fare from any place in U.S.  
Write Today Send name for illustrating description of course, interesting pictures, letters from graduates, etc. Know all there is to know about millinery and make a good income in your own business.  
MRS. ELEANOR B. PATRICK, Director  
The Patrick School of Millinery & Design  
2700 A Independence Blvd. KANSAS CITY, MO.

## OPPORTUNITY

The second term begins January 28, 1924. It may be possible to accept a few additional students at that time. Applications should be filed immediately. Catalog and application blank will be sent on request.

## COEDUCATIONAL

Lower School—Upper School—Junior College

## THE PRINCIPIA

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Established 1899

Purdon's Vocabulary  
of Words Constantly Needed  
One complete volume  
of a work more useful or  
needed than Purdon's  
Vocabulary.  
Easy Way to Acquire a Delightful Vocabulary.  
M. PURDON  
2016 S. Alameda St. Los Angeles, Calif.

Soule College  
Founded 1886  
New Orleans, La.  
Commercial, Shorthand and English Courses  
OPEN ALL THE YEAR  
SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES  
Fourth Floor  
United States National Bank Building  
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA  
THOROUGH TRAINING IN ALL COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS  
Private, Individual and Home-Study Instruction.  
Day Classes, 9:00 to 5:45. Evening Classes, 5:30 to 7:30. Main 3790.



OLYMPIC TRYOUTS  
FOR RUGBY STARS

Past and Present Champions of  
Game to Compete at San  
Francisco, Jan. 6

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Dec. 28 (Staff Correspondence).—Former Rugby stars and new recruits will begin regular practice on Ewing Field here, Jan. 6, in competition for places on the American Olympic Rugby team, which will represent the United States at the Olympic Games in Paris, next May. About 30 men will make the trip. They will be picked from a squad of 60 men scheduled to report for preliminary workouts under the direction of Charles Austin, former Leland Stanford Junior University star and head coach of the Olympics, who will tutor the backfield. James Wylie, who played on the Australian "All-Blacks" when they made their tour in 1913, Peter Flannigan and Steven Gurell, former San Francisco Olympic Club stars, will coach the team.

On Jan. 13, four teams of 15 players each will be selected for definite workouts every week. Since the workouts will be held in the gymnasium of the University of California, Stanford, the Olympic Club of San Francisco, Santa Clara and Saint Mary's colleges, players in those localities will be expected to report for daily scrimmages to be finished off each week with a double-header on Ewing Field.

Many candidates out for positions are Rugby stars of another day before the American style of football drove the English style out of its last stronghold in California. Rugby exists only as a tradition in college circles, but Coach Austin is hopeful of developing some promising players from athletes who, like J. S. Campbell, captain of the 1923 Stanford football team, played Rugby four years in high school, and who have, therefore, a ground-work of valuable training for the Olympic tryouts. The lineup of seasoned players, veterans of college Rugby, reporting for practice, is formidable. It includes 14 members of the 1920 team as a nucleus. The team should be stronger with a wealth of younger men to select from.

In 1920, the California Rugby Union "hand-picked" 40 men as a practice squad. The union worked under a time handicap and only experienced players were given consideration; but with defections in the winter of 1921, more time to get material, a scouting cruise is being made to round up former high-school Rugby stars who played the American game in college.

A rejuvenated team is expected to come back to the United States at the Olympic Games. Several practice games are being arranged with French teams of the interior shortly before the finals, to be played in the Paris Stadium, or Colombes Field, just outside the capitol. Members of the 1920 Olympic team who have reported to Coach Austin are: Charles Tilden, captain of the 1920 Olympic team; Colby Slater, University of California, mainstay; Rudolph Shultz, Charles Mehan, John Muldoon, William Muldoon, James Fitzpatrick, James Winston, David Carroll, coach and player for Stanford, Heaton Wrenn, John O'Neil, Jack Patrick, George Fish, Harold Von Schmidt.

Other promising players to watch for practice are: Campbell, Norman Cleveland, Stanford varsity man; A. Williams, Cornell football star and captain of the San Francisco Olympic Club last year; Robert Brown, Clyde Millington and George Dixon.

Rugby may again return to the Pacific coast as the result of this showing, and plans are under way for the formation of a Northern California Rugby Association to give permanency to the game. The Olympic Club of San Francisco, the Athens Athletic Club of Oakland, the University of California and Stanford will be asked to join the league. It is said, and enthusiasm among local players insures its success. With teams formed by member clubs, a series of games are planned, the championship game to be played annually with the winners of the Canadian northwest for the Pacific coast title. Vancouver is named the favorite to win the Rugby classic, proposed for Dec. 25, 1924.

**GIRLS WILL PAY FOR TRIP ABROAD**  
Hockey Team to Relieve Burden of Expense on Treasury

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—Fifteen American girls, selected at the recent international tournament in this city to represent the United States at the international competition in London, March 1, will sail from New York, Jan. 12, to seek hockey honors in England. Prior to the international contests they will travel over the British Isles, playing a series of matches with the leading eleven of each country.

The young women have booked passage on the steamship Majestic and because of the scarcity of funds for the treasury of the National Girls Hockey Association, each member of the team will pay her own expenses to and from England. While abroad they will be entered in the various hockey teams. The team will return to America shortly after the close of the international tournament, March 8.

The schedule of matches follows: Jan. 25—All-England Touring team at London; 30—West at Cheltenham; Feb. 2—Midlands at Nottingham; 6—North at Southampton; 9—match at Glasgow; 10—match at Dundee; 16—Latter at Belfast; 20—match at Cork; 23—South Wales at Cardiff; 29—Cambridge University at Cambridge; March 3—Oxford University at Oxford; 6, 7, and 8—international tournament at London.

**SPRINGFIELD HOCKEY DATES**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2.—The International Y. M. C. A. College hockey schedule was scheduled for the following: Jan. 12—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y.; 16—Williams College at Troy, N. Y.; 19—Cornell University at Ithaca; 25—Portland Country Club at Portland, Me.; 29—Maine at Orono, Me.; 30—Amherst College at Amherst, Feb. 2—United States Military Academy at West Point; 12—Dartmouth College at Hanover; 25—Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y.

**HUTCHINSON WINS WITH PUTTER**  
MIAMI, Jan. 3.—Using a putter only, Jack Hutchinson, ex-British open golf champion, defeated T. W. Palmer, amateur champion of the State of Florida, yesterday, by a margin of 2 strokes. Palmer was accused of using every device in his bag except his wood, but the remarkable performance by Hutchinson of making the 18th hole in 18 was too much for his competitor.

EVELETH GAINS  
FIRST VICTORY

St. Paul Loses, 2 to 1, in United  
States League Game

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY  
STANDING—WESTERN DIVISION

Pittsburgh	.....	2	0	1,000
Eveleth	.....	1	0	1,000
St. Paul	.....	0	2	999
Albany	.....	0	2	999

A GYELETH, Minn., Jan. 3 (Special).—A great hockey contest is looked for here tonight, when Eveleth and the St. Paul Hockey Club meet in their second of a two-game United States Amateur Hockey Association series, for last night the local visitors opened in 1924 season with a 3-to-1 victory over St. Paul. The game was the most exciting exhibition of hockey ever witnessed here, and it was the first time Eveleth had beaten St. Paul in seven contests. The ice was in great shape, this locality having experienced 30 degrees below zero the past few days and the game was speedy all through.

St. Paul scored first, after five minutes of play, when W. A. Pelletier, right wing for St. Paul, carried the puck to within a few feet of the Eveleth goal, and by almost invisible passing shot to George Clark, center, who in turn passed to F. X. Goheen, who made the score.

St. Paul followers in the audience believed that the game was to be all St. Paul's, but that was the only time the visitors succeeded in passing Bernie McTeigue, the Eveleth goal tender, who played a superb game all evening.

The game continued at great speed, both sides rushing the puck up and down the ice. The visitors showed, especially good form in combination work, and the St. Paul defense was unable to stop the puck from reaching the goal. The period ended with the score 1 to 0, in favor of St. Paul.

The second period opened with a furious onslaught by Eveleth. With Goheen in the penalty box, Eveleth refused its advantage and every man was on the jump. Forty-five seconds elapsed when Percy Galbraith, flashy wing for Eveleth, picked the puck from his own territory and eluding the entire St. Paul defense forced a speedy wing shot past W. B. Elliott, goal tender, and the score was tied. Galbraith is an old-time favorite and his shot was well timed to see him gain his stride. A moment later Edward Rodden, center for Eveleth, who was one of the most effective men on the ice in breaking up the St. Paul combination work, scored the puck and drew Elliott about 10 feet from the net, but just failed to score. A moment later J. W. Herbert, defense man for Eveleth, shot down the ice and scored. Eveleth's second and final goal of the game.

The third period was even faster than the second. Eveleth wanted another goal to clinch the game and the visitors tried gamely to ward off defeat. In this period McTeigue proved to the fans that he is still an effective goal tender. In a cool, easy manner he shunted more than 17 shots, many of them coming with rapidity. St. Paul kept up a continual four-man offense, but McTeigue was impenetrable, and the game ended with a victory for Eveleth.

**U. S. FORWARDS SKING ENTRIES TO FRANCE**  
NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The entries of the sking team which will represent the United States in the Olympic winter sports at Chamonix, in the French Alps, late this month, were forwarded to the committee yesterday. They are: W. Ruben, secretary of the American Olympic committee.

Four ski specialists, all residents of the middle west, and all of Scandinavian stock, make up the team. They are: E. C. Hansen, Anders Haugen, Ragnar Ontvedt and Karl Nelsen.

The final practice workouts of the team are being conducted at the University of California, where they are due to sail for abroad with the American Olympic hockey team Jan. 9.

**PURPLE COACH SEES SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN TEAM PLAY**  
Northwestern Hopes for a Gain in Basketball Talent by the End of the Second Semester

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 3 (Special).—Struggling for the first part of the season with the possibility of a gain in talent by the opening of the second semester, the Purple basketball team of Northwestern University in the title race of the Intercollegiate Conference. Coach M. A. Kent sees the Purple slightly improved for the season opening over the caliber of last year's play, but as most of the rival teams appear much stronger than ever before, Northwestern needs more weight and cleverness than is now in sight.

"For the first part of the season," said Coach Kent, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "we must be content with the Purple as they are. Our strategy will be to keep possession of the ball to hold the opposing score down. We do not have the accuracy as yet to try long shots as a method of attack. We will not have the endurance for a concentrated attack, but must keep spread for defense."

After the first semester it will be a different story, we hope. Some real basket shooting ability, all-around talent, and good weight appears to be in prospect for the second semester, if the Purple team is improved on come through the examinations."

There are three possible stars who may become eligible after Feb. 8. One is a new man, who is just completing his year of residence, R. C. Baker '27. Another is a former Purple player, R. C. Rockford (Ill.) High School five, winning state-wide recognition at forward, center and guard. He is a thorough all-around player and promises to be one of the leading basket shooters of the Conference.

Another big and heavy candidate is A. E. Kent, who is developing rapidly. His weight is a great asset and will be more valuable when he develops speed and agility. He may be used at center, forward, or guard, and is a candidate for this position in the prospect.

Best of all the center possibilities appears to be C. H. Gerecke '24, a senior who has been down in his scholastic work, but is developing rapidly. He is a natural talent at the tip-off function and works into the team play with a great deal of energy and effectiveness. If Coach Kent gains these three players, the Purple team is likely to be considerably different in the last half of its schedule. There are two or three other candidates who may become eligible, but they are not assured of places on the regular quintet.

To open the season the Northwestern squad has 12 eligible players. As a whole, they are not very big, not very fast, not experienced, and every one of them—not even very poor. They are just average players. They need sev-

## Handle Sporting Destinies of "Big Ten" Colleges

ATHLETIC DIRECTORS OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE  
Standing, Left to Right—T. E. Jones, Wisconsin; Maj. J. L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics; N. E. Kellogg, Purdue; F. W. Luehring, Minnesota; L. W. St. John, Ohio State; H. H. Jones, Iowa. Sitting, Left to Right—C. Z. Cleveland, Indiana; F. H. Yost, Michigan; A. A. Slagg, Chicago; George Huff, Illinois; D. M. Evans, Northwestern

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Laws of the International Olympic Association may be amended to permit Mrs. F. L. Mallory to represent the United States in women's tennis at Paris next summer. The American Olympic Committee has requested the amendment, and is awaiting a reply.

Mrs. Mallory has been thought ineligible to play for the United States in the Olympics, because she competed for her native country, Norway, in the 1912 games. The Olympic rules provide that a player cannot compete for two countries, but J. S. Myrick, former president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, who is in charge of the Olympic tennis, is hopeful that the regulations will be waived in Mrs. Mallory's particular case.

Since coming to the United States as Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Mrs. Mallory has won the women's national championship seven times, her long reign ending last year under the onslaughts of Miss Helen Wills, the Berkeley (Calif.) girl, who finished second to her in the 1923 tournament. Mrs. Mallory is considered one of the best women tennis players in the world.

There has been some talk of Mrs. Mallory representing Norway at Paris, but she declined to discuss any plan of the matter. Official Norwegian sources, however, explained that to do so she would have to renounce the American citizenship which she acquired when she married F. L. Mallory, and apply for reinstatement to the Norwegian Government.

Whether she will play in the Olympics or not, Mrs. Mallory will accompany the American women's tennis team abroad. With her will go Miss Wills, Miss Eleanor Goss and Mrs. G. W. Wightman, in defense of the Wimbledon Cup, in addition to other players, and they are expected to compete at Wimbledon.

"We want Mrs. Mallory to represent the United States in the Olympics," said Mr. Myrick. "We feel that she is an American in every sense of the word and that she stands for our ideals."

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.

In this move the directors took a step ahead of the faculty committee, which has declined to discuss any plan of the matter. The faculty had a rule which the directors believed practically winked at alumni recruiting, while forbidding the athletic departments or anyone "connected with the university" to be connected in such activities. The athletic directors took the position that alumni were part of the university and advised them that under such conditions would no longer be considered ethical.

Secretaries of seven middle-western state high school athletic associations were asked to circulate principals, who were asked to advise the associations, requesting that they notify the commissioner of any instances of recruiting in the outlawed manner.

Major Griffith states that the number of men being induced in the Conference attitude toward recruiting, and be shown that if one university violates its agreement not to hire men, it takes an unpardonable advantage over the universities that observe the agreement.



## MATCHES CLOSE IN CLASS B SQUASH

### Results of Three of Four Team Matches Depended on Seventh Contest in New York Play

**WETROPOLITAN CLASS B SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING**

W. L. P. C.	Team	Points
4	Columbia University Club	4,000
3	Delta Kappa Epsilon Club	3,000
3	Princeton Club	3,000
3	Montclair Athletic Club	3,000
3	Creighton Athletic Club	3,000
3	Harvard Club	3,000
3	New York Athletic Club	3,000
3	Yale Club	3,000
3	Heights Casino	3,000

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**NEW YORK, Jan. 3.**—Play in the team matches for the Class B squash tennis championship was resumed yesterday after a recess of three weeks, and a number of close matches distinguished the day. In three of the four team matches, the result depended on the seventh match, and in each case the result of the games before it was decided. The Columbia University Club team, visiting the Heights Casino, was the only exception, winning every match in straight games.

The Princeton Club, in the absence of Jarvis Cronwell, who recently won the leading position on the list, played E. Lloyd as a substitute on the first match against the Heights Casino, the latter captured the match in straight games, while J. G. Waldron and B. H. O'Connor were also victors for Princeton. But R. L. Farrell, playing a better tactician against H. F. Wolf, winning the first and third games, while Gavin Brackenridge and G. A. Walker Jr. won their matches in straight games. This placed the final responsibility on the shoulders of Frank Seller, the Montclair captain, and A. M. Kidd, and the latter outlasted Seller, whose speed fell off perceptibly in the deciding game, after the score reached 9-11.

R. E. Hughes, Montclair A. C., defeated E. S. Lloyd, Princeton Club, 15-10, 15-13. R. L. Farrell, Princeton Club, defeated H. F. Wolf, Montclair A. C., 15-13, 15-11. Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated C. A. Hipkins, Montclair A. C., 15-11, 15-7. J. G. Waldron, Montclair A. C., defeated H. G. Larson, Princeton Club, 15-13, 15-11. A. M. Kidd, Princeton Club, defeated F. A. Seller, Montclair A. C., 15-7, 9-15. H. O'Connor, Montclair A. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-11.

Columbia presented its usual team against the Brooklyn tallenders, and every match went quickly in favor of the leaders, only the last game in the last match requiring extra points. R. B. Haines played his best game against R. L. Carter, winning 15-10, 15-13. Playing the skillful service work and speed that has distinguished his work this season, W. M. Lee was also very effective against R. L. Brown, and showed the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

## Montana University Achieves Ambition

### State Institution Admitted to Pacific Coast Conference

**MISSOULA, Mont., Jan. 3 (Special).**—Montana State University's athletic department achieved the realization of its ambition of the last five years, when the institution was admitted to the Pacific Coast Collegiate Conference, as the ninth member of that organization. In December, 1918, the state university formally joined the Northwestern Intercollegiate Conference, and since the resumption of athletic activities with the end of the war the athletic department has been constantly striving higher, toward the goal now reached.

In basketball Montana State plays the following Pacific Coast Conference teams in its first season as a member: Washington, at Pullman; Oregon, at Eugene; Stanford, at Palo Alto; California, at Berkeley; and the University of Idaho at Moscow.

Jan. 11 and 12, University of Idaho, at Moscow; 14 and 15, the State College of Washington, at Pullman. Feb. 1 and 2, University of California, at Berkeley; Feb. 7 and 8, University of Idaho at Moscow.

The Montana basketball squad includes: Coach, McDonald; 24, Kirt Badgley; 24, Albert Berg; 25, Force Baney; 26, and George Dahlberg; 24, forwards; Edward Ilman; 26 and John Jarney; 25, centers; Capt. Gordon Tanner; 24, Oscar Dahlberg; Fred Klingling; 26, Angus Meagher; 26, and Byron Tarbox; 26, guards.

Montana State has held the state football championship each year since 1908. The team placed the sixteenth consecutive time by defeating Montana State College at Bozeman, 24 to 13, before the largest crowd that ever saw a college struggle in the State.

For several years before its entry into the Northwestern Conference, Montana State was competing with teams belonging to that organization. Since 1918 its football, basketball, track and baseball schedules have been exclusively with teams either belonging to the Conference or State teams.

In two seasons, 1920 and 1921, Montana won the Northwestern Conference championship in basketball through a schedule of 17 games without defeat in 1921. In track, Montana has three consecutive victories over the State College of Washington, a Pacific Coast Conference team. Montana State finished fifth in the joint Pacific Coast-Northwestern Conference meet at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

Montana's admission was voted when representatives of the Montana institution placed the season's record of the varsity and freshman eleven and the prospects for another year before the Pacific Northwest Conference. The 1923 Montana State eleven not only defeated its two most important foes, Montana State College and Whitman University, as well as other teams, but also made the best showing of any Northeastern Conference team against the champion University of Washington eleven.

The Montana State freshman football eleven won the Northwestern Conference championship at Seattle, scoring more points than Idaho or the State College of Washington, both then Pacific Coast Conference members.

## OTAWA WINNER IN CLOSE GAME

### Defeats St. Patricks in National Hockey League and Leads Standing

**NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.
Ottawa	11	3	1	23
St. Patricks	10	4	0	20
Canadians	9	5	0	18
Hamilton	8	6	0	16

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

**TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 3 (Special).**—St. Patricks sustained their first home defeat of the season last night, when the world's champion, Ottawa Senators, emerged from one of the hardest checking and most strenuous games that has ever been staged by the National Hockey League in this city, with a score of 4 goals to 3. The difference of one goal hardly indicates the play to hold Ottawa was leading by 4 to 1 early in the fourth period, and then the locals managed to secure two goals. The main reason why St. Patricks lost was a weak defense and lack of finish to their attacks. Ottawa played a defensive game, with occasional individual and combined attacks.

The winners made the most of their opportunities, and had it not been for some great saves by Roach in the closing period, they would have won by a larger margin. Three goals down, the locals sent all their players up in the attack, and four or five times the winners broke away and closed in on Roach, only to have him outguess the attackers and turn the shot aside. Ottawa played with only one substitute.

The locals have been strong on the defensive and weak on the attack in their two previous home games, but the reversal of the latter scoring two goals, which places him in the lead in the scoring contest. Hitchman and Clancy alternated on the defense along with Boucher and the former pair staged many individual rushes with Hitchman being particularly prominent. Ottawa had the finish and the condition. The summary:

**ST. PATRICKS:** Denney, Smylie, Iw., Noble, Arthur, Dye, Nighbor, C. M. Adams, Dwyer, Broadbent, Iw., Noble, Jackson, Hitchman, Clancy, Dye, C. M. Adams, Benedict, Iw., Noble, Roach.

**OTTAWA:** Denney, Smylie, Iw., Noble, Arthur, Dye, Nighbor, C. M. Adams, Dwyer, Broadbent, Iw., Noble, Jackson, Hitchman, Clancy, Dye, C. M. Adams, Benedict, Iw., Noble, Roach.

**PROTEST OLYMPIC YACHTING COURSE**

**LONDON, Jan. 3.**—The decision of the French Olympic Committee to hold Olympic yacht races on the Seine River at Meulan has aroused adverse action among British yachtsmen, who claim that the course is unsuitable for boats of eight or even six meters.

It is further pointed out that the Seine at Meulan varies in width from 150 to 350 meters and that its waters are smooth and sheltered so that races can be won only by the boat most fortunate in finding the flukes in current and breeze. In order to reach Meulan, yachts of the class must be demasted, towed up the river and then refitted.

The British opinion regarding the unsuitability of the proposed course is said to be held also by the Swedes and the Americans.

**MINNESOTA'S BASKETBALL LINEUP IS VERY UNCERTAIN**

**MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29 (Special).**—Basketball prospects at the University of Minnesota have taken on a doubtful aspect since the first practice games, in which the hastily organized Gopher lineup displayed a lack of cohesion and unity. The time these games were played, the Gophers won two, gave new players the opportunity of showing up well as promising possibilities for regular positions on the Minnesota team. At least two of these positions is yet a fixed certainty.

If floor stars of higher caliber are to be found at any of the five regular practices when the season opens it will be chiefly as a result of a keen basketball knowledge and training ability of the team's veteran coach, Dr. L. J. Cooke, who has probably—as he himself maintains—been the longest-continued basketball at Minnesota than any other mentor in the country has had with a single team. No one seems to know just when Dr. Cooke came to Minnesota, but he has stayed with the game and with the college, holding the popularity of students and players and bringing out qualities of play that have won the college many basketball honors in the past.

Dr. Cooke is not enthusiastic over this season's outlook. Emerging from last year's disaster, he came with his basketball experience at Minnesota, in which shortage of playing material hampered his work and lost the team many games. He is necessarily picking his way carefully in the almost total reorganization process the Gopher team must undergo.

Among the members of the varsity football squad with basketball experience who are practicing with the team are C. L. Lidberg '26, H. J. Swanbeck '26, Louis Gross '26, and R. A. Eklund '26. Of these, Lidberg, with his all-around playing ability, appears to be the only one practically certain of a regular position. He did well at guard in the Notre Dame contests and is also one of the best in the team. He is fast and shifty and should develop rapidly.

The decision of Eklund, an "M" man last year, to return to the squad after Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

Dr. Cooke of at least two regular players in the lineup. Gross, an all-around athlete, heavy and rangy, bids fair to be a strong contender for a guard position. Swanbeck will be his closest rival in seeking this post. Of the last year "M" players the one counted on as the most reliable scorer, and the man who has starred in practice this year, is C. P. Feek '26. He plays either guard or forward, and is a keen basket shooter. The center position on the regular team will probably be assigned either to him or Eklund.

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Rome

**Rome, Dec. 29.**—The Italian Premier misses no opportunity to express his views on the world's parliaments, on their procedure, and in general on the best way to govern without having recourse to such an institution which would be ready to obstruct for modern times. He seems to be seriously considering the idea of abolishing Parliaments altogether as they represent only misguiding and ignorant masses and have no useful function in a modern State. This view he again expressed recently to a delegation of labor experts and industrial syndicates who had called on him to discuss the best measures to be adopted to improve the conditions of the laboring classes. According to Signor Mussolini a congress of experts with legislative powers might be more useful than a mere elective political body which "appeals only to the masses, panders to their ignorance, their cupidity, or their vices." Governments should be for the benefit of the greater number but not by the greater number is the axiom of the Fascist director. How much of his political creed he can apply to Italy is still a matter of much doubt, for the vast majority of Italians look on Parliament with different and opposite notions to those expressed by their Premier.

A summary of the proceedings of the conference recently held at Trieste to promote export trade, so as to afford outlets to Italy's ever-growing industrial plants and profitable employment to its rapidly increasing population, has just been published. Resolutions have been adopted recommending the Government to come to an understanding with the governments of Albania and Yugoslavia for the construction of the Valona-Monastir railway which, when completed by a ferry boat service across the Straits of Oranto, will afford Italy a trans-Balkan railway opening up a large territory to trade. The need was also emphasized for an agreement to be stipulated with the Danube-Sava-Adriatic Company whereby the distance traversed by goods on Italian and Austrian territory be considered as continuous transit so that full benefit may be derived from the existing differential railway rates. A third resolution of the highest importance was that Italian exports to England be developed by increasing rapidly the number of Italian ships.

The reform of the Italian education system introduced by the Minister of Education, Signor Gentile, has led several thousands of university students to start an agitation which immediately spread to all university centers. There are in Italy 20 State universities largely attended by Italian and foreign students and many of them enjoyed special grants which

unanimously felt that the best results would be obtained by organizing an independent service representative of all the manufacturing and trading interests concerned. A committee of twenty members from the several organizations of Italian manufacturers, agriculture, banking, commerce, and colonial expansion was appointed with instructions to draft at an early date proposals for the establishment of such a service organized by and in the interests of the business world.

A further exploration of the Libyan Desert will shortly be undertaken by Prince Kemal ed Din and his cousin, Prince Yusuf, for the purpose of opening up a practicable route from the Nile to the Sahara. Prince Kemal will also try to discover a bottle with a message which it is said was left by the German explorer Rohlf, in 1874, in a similar attempt to cross the desert. The Prince hopes to begin his journey soon, but if no water is found it is probable that the expedition will be abandoned and that another attempt by a new route will be made next year. Until about a hundred years ago the oasis of the Libyan Desert was easily accessible through Egypt but since then a high wall of sand dunes has gradually closed the old caravan route. None of the many attempts made in the last 50 years to cross the desert have succeeded, so that Prince Kemal's expedition is being looked on with keen interest.

Two projects have been made for a new State theater which will shortly be built in Rome, and which will be as important as the Scala Theater of Milan. Signor Piacentini, an architect, suggests that a new facade be added to the back part of the fountain Theater, in perfect Roman style, and to improve and enlarge the interior so as to give larger accommodation to the public. The other suggestion is to build a vast new structure in Via Vittorio Veneto, in the neighborhood of the Queen Mother's Palace, in imitation of the Roman amphitheaters of Verona and Pola. The stage will be an apse as that of the Opera in Paris and the hall will hold 4000 spectators. Considering the large expense involved by the undertaking it is expected that the government will largely contribute toward the building of the theater.

The reform of the Italian education system introduced by the Minister of Education, Signor Gentile, has led several thousands of university students to start an agitation which immediately spread to all university centers. There are in Italy 20 State universities largely attended by Italian and foreign students and many of them enjoyed special grants which

unanimously felt that the best results would be obtained by organizing an independent service representative of all the manufacturing and trading interests concerned. A committee of twenty members from the several organizations of Italian manufacturers, agriculture, banking, commerce, and colonial expansion was appointed with instructions to draft at an early date proposals for the establishment of such a service organized by and in the interests of the business world.

A further exploration of the Libyan Desert will shortly be undertaken by Prince Kemal ed Din and his cousin, Prince Yusuf, for the purpose of opening up a practicable route from the Nile to the Sahara. Prince Kemal will also try to discover a bottle with a message which it is said was left by the German explorer Rohlf, in 1874, in a similar attempt to cross the desert. The Prince hopes to begin his journey soon, but if no water is found it is probable that the expedition will be abandoned and that another attempt by a new route will be made next year. Until about a hundred years ago the oasis of the Libyan Desert was easily accessible through Egypt but since then a high wall of sand dunes has gradually closed the old caravan route. None of the many attempts made in the last 50 years to cross the desert have succeeded, so that Prince Kemal's expedition is being looked on with keen interest.

Two projects have been made for a new State theater which will shortly be built in Rome, and which will be as important as the Scala Theater of Milan. Signor Piacentini, an architect, suggests that a new facade be added to the back part of the fountain Theater, in perfect Roman style, and to improve and enlarge the interior so as to give larger accommodation to the public. The other suggestion is to build a vast new structure in Via Vittorio Veneto, in the neighborhood of the Queen Mother's Palace, in imitation of the Roman amphitheaters of Verona and Pola. The stage will be an apse as that of the Opera in Paris and the hall will hold 4000 spectators. Considering the large expense involved by the undertaking it is expected that the government will largely contribute toward the building of the theater.

The reform of the Italian education system introduced by the Minister of Education, Signor Gentile, has led several thousands of university students to start an agitation which immediately spread to all university centers. There are in Italy 20 State universities largely attended by Italian and foreign students and many of them enjoyed special grants which

unanimously felt that the best results would be obtained by organizing an independent service representative of all the manufacturing and trading interests concerned. A committee of twenty members from the several organizations of Italian manufacturers, agriculture, banking, commerce, and colonial expansion was appointed with instructions to draft at an early date proposals for the establishment of such a service organized by and in the interests of the business world.

A further exploration of the Libyan Desert will shortly be undertaken by Prince Kemal ed Din and his cousin, Prince Yusuf, for the purpose of opening up a practicable route from the Nile to the Sahara. Prince Kemal will also try to discover a bottle with a message which it is said was left by the German explorer Rohlf, in 1874, in a similar attempt to cross the desert. The Prince hopes to begin his journey soon, but if no water is found it is probable that the expedition will be abandoned and that another attempt by a new route will be made next year. Until about a hundred years ago the oasis of the Libyan Desert was easily accessible through Egypt but since then a high wall of sand dunes has gradually closed the old caravan route. None of the many attempts made in the last 50 years to cross the desert have succeeded, so that Prince Kemal's expedition is being looked on with keen interest.

Two projects have been made for a new State theater which will shortly be built in Rome, and which will be as important as the Scala Theater of Milan. Signor Piacentini, an architect, suggests that a new facade be added to the back part of the fountain Theater, in perfect Roman style, and to improve and enlarge the interior so as to give larger accommodation to the public. The other suggestion is to build a vast new structure in Via Vittorio Veneto, in the neighborhood of the Queen Mother's Palace, in imitation of the Roman amphitheaters of Verona and Pola. The stage will be an apse as that of the Opera in Paris and the hall will hold 4000 spectators. Considering the large expense involved by the undertaking it is expected that the government will largely contribute toward the building of the theater.

The reform of the Italian education system introduced by the Minister of Education, Signor Gentile, has led several thousands of university students to start an agitation which immediately spread to all university centers. There are in Italy 20 State universities largely attended by Italian and foreign students and many of them enjoyed special grants which

unanimously felt that the best results would be obtained by organizing an independent service representative of all the manufacturing and trading interests concerned. A committee of twenty members from the several organizations of Italian manufacturers, agriculture, banking, commerce, and colonial expansion was appointed with instructions to draft at an early date proposals for the establishment of such a service organized by and in the interests of the business world.

A further exploration of the Libyan Desert will shortly be undertaken by Prince Kemal ed Din and his cousin, Prince Yusuf, for the purpose of opening up a practicable route from the Nile to the Sahara. Prince Kemal will also try to discover a bottle with a message which it is said was left by the German explorer Rohlf, in 1874, in a similar attempt to cross the desert. The Prince hopes to begin his journey soon, but if no water is found it is probable that the expedition will be abandoned and that another attempt by a new route will be made next year. Until about a hundred years ago the oasis of the Libyan Desert was easily accessible through Egypt but since then a high wall of sand dunes has gradually closed the old caravan route. None of the many attempts made in the last 50 years to cross the desert have succeeded, so that Prince Kemal's expedition is being looked on with keen interest.

Two projects have been made for a new State theater which will shortly be built in Rome, and which will be as important as the Scala Theater of Milan. Signor Piacentini, an architect, suggests that a new facade be added to the back part of the fountain Theater, in perfect Roman style, and to improve and enlarge the interior so as to give larger accommodation to the public. The other suggestion is to build a vast new structure in Via Vittorio Veneto, in the neighborhood of the Queen Mother's Palace, in imitation of the Roman amphitheaters of Verona and Pola. The stage will be an apse as that of the Opera in Paris and the hall will hold 4000 spectators. Considering the



# PREMIER OF NEW ZEALAND ADVOCATES IMPERIAL UNITY

W. F. Massey Believes British Empire Will Grow in  
Strength and Influence for Good

TORONTO, Dec. 27 Special Correspondence.—W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand during an address to the Canadian Club today advocated a closer imperial unity. "I think the day of perpetual peace is coming," said Mr. Massey. "I do not think there will or should be any political union between the United States and Great Britain, but these countries will have to, and really will, come together to establish some form of international court to prevent war. Wars, I am afraid are not over, but Great Britain will never go to war again for aggrandizement. Whatever has happened in the past that will never happen in the future."

The British Empire, he predicted, will grow in national strength and also as an influence for good. He regretted the existence of conditions which prevented the citizens of the dominions from visiting each other and exchanging ideas. "We have to depend on newspapers," he said. "If newspapers would leave out party politics it would be better. If the papers in giving us the day's history of the Empire would lay aside their party bias, we would know more of our Empire."

"As a result of what I've learned at the Imperial Conference, I see that

we are not holding the Empire for ourselves, but are holding it in trust for future generations. We must build for them. Our Empire will not decay. It is composed of a group of young and growing nations, and they are just on the threshold of their development. These nations will grow in power and importance, they will also grow in good, and bind the Empire stronger through that very influence for good."

With respect to the recent discussions at the Conference on Imperial Preference, Mr. Massey said the chief concern is to shorten the time of transit between the various parts of the Empire. Touching on post war conditions in New Zealand, the speaker stated that after the war there was a 20 per cent reduction in income tax, penny postage was re-established, and the amusement tax cut in two.

Mr. Massey spoke strongly in favor of the proposal to establish a British naval base at Singapore to command the South Seas, for which New Zealand has already voted £100,000. He urged Canadian manufacturers to take advantage of the Imperial Exhibition to show the world what the Empire could produce. The exhibition should be made the largest show of the kind ever held in the world.

## Washington Observations

Washington, Jan. 2

PROHIBITION authorities in Washington are eagerly awaiting the result of a nation-wide referendum to be taken among university students following Christmas holidays. The referendum will be conducted by college newspapers. It represents the first attempt to secure a direct expression from undergraduates as to their attitude toward prohibition. Answers to three questions will be sought:

Do you favor an amendment to the Constitution repealing the present prohibition amendment?

Do you favor modification of the Volstead Act, to permit the sale of light wines and beer?

Do you favor more rigorous enforcement of the prohibition amendment and the Volstead Act, to make prohibition an actuality?

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, of which John M. Glenn is the chief motive power, is going to bring together in convention at Chicago on Jan. 14 and 15 a great gathering of farmers and manufacturers. The idea is to hammer into the heads of both tillers of the soil and industrialists that there is no real conflict between "town and country"—that, indeed, their interests are interlocked. All of the issues that keep farmers awake at night are to be discussed by men of national prominence—taxation, freight rates, immigration, co-operative marketing, and the like. "Dirt farmers" from all over the bounding west are working hand in hand with captains of industry to make the convention a success.

B. W. Fleisher, founder and proprietor of the Japan Advertiser of Tokyo, is coming to Washington. The premises and property of the Advertiser, largest and most influential foreign language newspaper published in the Far East, were wiped out by the earthquake. But it has arisen from the ashes and resumed publication yesterday. The Advertiser is an American owned and conducted so successfully on American lines that it would do credit to an American city of Tokyo's size.

Friends of George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, chided him merrily on the eve of his departure for Christmas holidays, over his failure to induce the President to give him a coveted slice of patronage cake. Mr. Moses, it appears, had a candidate for the commandancy of the coast guard. He backed his favorite at the White House eloquently and fervently. But somebody else got the job.

The port of New York emitted a plaintive Christmas squeal over the fact that the Nation's greatest harbor is unrepresented on the United States Shipping Board. The Atlantic seaboard has E. C. Plummer of Maine and W. S. Benson of Georgia, as its official emissaries. Mr. Plummer, who may become chairman of President Coolidge's reorganized board, has been newspaperman, lawyer, and attorney for the Atlantic Carriers' Association in his day. As a native of the rock-bound Maine coast, he has lived with ships and shipping folk for 60 years.

Edward E. Whiting's "contemporary estimate" of President Coolidge recalls a forgotten remark by Judge Wallace McCamant of Oregon, who "sprang" the nomination of Coolidge for Vice-President upon the Republican convention in 1920. McCamant said, in the course of his nominating speech: "Calvin Coolidge is big enough and sound enough to be President of the United States, should occasion require." Mr. Whiting comments: "Which brings us back to a thought expressed hereinbefore: that the nomination of Coolidge for Vice-President differed from many nominations made for that office in the fact that those who nominated him had throughout the convention in their minds a picture of him as a potential President."

If Ellison D. Smith, Senator from South Carolina, becomes chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, the Smith family will retain some of the fame it long ago forfeited to the Johnson tribe in Congress. With Senators Hiram and Magnus Johnson, and the Johnsons of Washington, Kentucky, West Virginia, Texas and South Dakota, the sons of John now number seven on Capitol Hill. They far outnumber the Smiths, who are but two—Senator Smith, and

Addison T. Smith, Representative from Idaho. Even the Reeds outstrip the Smiths, two of the former being in the Senate and four in the House. Four Halls and four Moores are on the House roll-call. Colors are equally distributed—there are two Blacks, two Browns and two Whites in Congress.

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and philanthropist, has launched a new project for farm relief. He announces the establishment of the "Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Research Foundation." Through it, facts about farm conditions are to be gathered and turned over to farmers and laymen. One of the most capable men in the field of agriculture will head the foundation. It will have a staff of economists and statisticians, besides a corps of field workers with headquarters in Chicago, and probably branch offices in Washington and other centers.

No American business man could wish for a finer present than a copy of "Commerce Year Book," first of its class, just issued by the Department of Commerce. The author and compiler is Dr. Julius Klein, director of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce under Secretary Hoover. The year book will be brought out annually hereafter.

When William E. Brigham, newly elected president of the Gridiron Club and veteran Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript, appears in the streets, he usually has a rope concealed somewhere about him. He is a lover of dogs and specializes in "picking up" strays or forlorn specimens. Whenever "Bill" encounters a dog that seems to be lost or lonesome, he whips out his leash, takes the four-footed wayfarer in tow, and sees it safely landed at some station of a humane society. The Bostonian says his catch sometimes numbers several a day.

## "Toc H" Celebrates Belgian Founding

Talbot House Formed Place of  
Rest for All Army Men

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON, Dec. 22—On Dec. 15, 1915, there was established in the little town of Poperinghe in Belgium, the first Talbot House, so called after Gilbert Talbot, a son of the Bishop of Winchester. To the army signaller it soon became abbreviated into Toc H, for the letters T H, the T being Toc and H being house. The Talbot House was a place of rest for all ranks. All the rooms in the house were free to all soldiers—officers and non-commissioned ranks alike. From this beginning came the establishment of other Toc houses, which are known as Mark II, Mark III, and so on. Original members who fought in the war are known as elder brothers, but membership is open to all young men from the age of 16. There is no barrier of rank or birth, the motto is "To Conquer Hate," and the object is to teach unselfish service and brotherhood.

This Christian society, which, as was explained by an official of Toc H, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is undenominational, or rather, interdenominational, has spread widely through Great Britain. The Church of Scotland is investigating its aims and methods with a view to its spread in Scotland, with the approval of the church, and a branch has been established in far-off Buenos Ayres. Two branches have been started in Canada and it is hoped that Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will soon follow suit.

On the eighth anniversary, celebrations were held in the ancient church of All Hallows, Barking, by the Tower, followed by a gathering at the Guildhall in place of "Rosemary, for Remembrance." Toc H has adopted "Lamps of Maintenance." Last year the Prince of Wales, who is patron of the society, lighted the first lamp, and this year 16 new branches lit their lamps from the original one. This took place in the Guildhall, the old branches with their lamps, stretched in two lines down the great hall while the new ones were on the platform. The Prince of Wales lit the new lamps, while Sir Charles Harling-

## MICHIGAN

### Battle Creek

E. C. FISHER & CO.

#### BOOKS

OXFORD BIBLES  
Bell 123 12-14 Main St. W.

*Cherry Root*

Battle Creek Lumber Co.

"Everything to Build Anything"

HELEN DOUGLASS

47 E. MAIN STREET

Cafeteria Table Service

BREAKFAST-DINNER-SUPPER

MODEL BAKERY

SPICED ALB. and 40c DINNERS

LUNCHEON-Delicious House Made Pies

128 W. Main 4109 J. Bell

BUTCHER, ROBERTS AND MILLARD

30 W. Main Street

QUALITY MEN'S WEAR

Two 230 Suits 545

LEWIS, GOWN MAKER

Hemstitching, Pleating of All Kinds.

BUTTONS COVERED

THE AMERICAN RESTAURANT

HOME OF PURE FOOD

Where real Home Cooking reigns supreme

70 East Main Street Opposite Post Office

TRIANGLE PASTRY SHOP

BAKERS OF QUALITY

86 E. Main Street

WILL H. SPINK

Master Cleaner and Dyer

61 E. Main St.

McCoy JEWELRY CO.

6 JEFFERSON AVE. NO.

FRESH DRESSED FURTRY AND

FURRY EGGS

LEWIS C. FRICKEY

160 Hudson St. Bell 2730-J

Bay City

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

OWENS SHOE COMPANY

405 Center Avenue

If you have experienced difficulty in

DICK BENDALL CO.

"Service and shoes that satisfy"

Detroit

Trost's

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND

FINE JEWELRY

at reasonable prices

3RD FLOOR JEWELERS

304 American State Bldg. J. J.

Main 1506

L. M. Ransome

MILLINERY

401 David Whitney Bldg. Ch. 4536

Violette Tea Shoppe

The best of foods

deliciously prepared.

CORA A. KERR

813 David Whitney Building

Goodwin and Camco Corsets

Brassieres and Special Girdles

SOMETHING NEW IN BLOOMERS

Telephone Garfield 4422

McLAUGHLIN SHOPPE OF BEAUTY

Northwestern Service Building

2019 W. Grand Blvd. at Grand River

Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving,

Water Waving, Shampooing,

Manicuring, Hair Dressing, Manicuring,

TOILET ARTICLES

CHARLOTTE'S HAIR SHOPPE

NESTLE LAMOI

## MICHIGAN

### Detroit

You will find pleasure and satisfaction in the

skilled, trained manipulation of our operators.

Lanoli Permanent Waving

Shampooing-Insecto Tinting

Manicuring

Only soft water used in shampooing.

McKELPINE HAIR SHOP

APPROVED MANICURE SHOP

Cherry 5307, 4860 4860

Evening appointments—Cadillac 4182

204 Stroh Bldg. McKenney Bldg.

The "first time"

guest of

Dixieland

parties at the courteous

hospitality of the inn;

the deliciousness of the

cooking in the Tea Room.

DETROIT

John R. at Woodward

GMC

Phone Empire 2802

GENERAL MOTORS

TRUCKS

ALBERT F. ENGEL

Owen & Graham Company

East Grand Blvd. at Oakland

GOOD USED CARS

GOLDENROD

LUNCH SHOPS

Delicious and Highest Quality Food—

Cooked as you would Cook it at Home.

Detroit 37 E. ADAMS AVE.

1299 GRISWOLD ST.

Dora Ludwig

Corsets

Silk Underthings Hosiery

Brassieres

A shop of personal service and individual styles.

45 Adams Ave. E.

Next to Women's Exchange

For the new frock

in your wardrobe

New York Shops offer many of effective

fabrics and smart, clever trimmings.

New York Shops, Inc.

"Everything for the Dress"

1514 WOODWARD AVE.

2ND FLOOR WOODWARD AVENUE

CENTRAL BATTERY AND

TIRE SERVICE

2224 Central Avenue. Cedar 3738 W

U.S. BATTERIES

All makes recharged and repaired.

SUNOCO OILS

HALL'S HAIR SHOP

Nestle Lanoli Permanent Waving

\$25.00 Entire Head.

\$10.00 Half Head.

We teach Marcel Waving.

210 Capital Theatre Bldg. Male 8735

THE BLUEBIRD

1426 Farmer Street Detroit, Mich.

Delicious Food

Refined Atmosphere

Luncheon Dinner

Al la Carte Service

Bee's Little Shoppe

Art Needlework, Gifts, Baby Novelties

9458 Woodward Ave. Empire 4070

IMLAY'S

GARMENT CLEANING & DYEING CO.

2955 GRAND RIVER AVENUE

Goods Called for and Delivered

Public Stenographer

J. HELEN BINGHAM

705 Fisher Arcade Cad. 8399

New York Doll Repair Shop

All kinds of Dolls Repaired. Eyes reset and parts

furnished. Complete line of Imported Dolls and

clothing. 1201 Michigan Ave. Detroit, Cherry 5846.

Jewell Feather Mattress Co.

Reliable Renovators, Cleaners of feather

beds, pillows and mattresses. Mattresses made

from feather beds. 1205 Michigan Ave. Cad. 805

DRESSMAKING

ELLY RICHTER 8731 Waterloo Ave.

Phone Lincoln 1179-W

BREDE & SCHROETER

Decorators Wall Paper Draperies

80 Canfield Avenue West Detroit, Mich.

ORIENTAL ART GOODS

TEL. EMPIRE 0407

1754 Blaine, Just off 12th Street

Flint

BALDWIN

MEN'S WEAR

and LUGGAGE

525 S. Saginaw

Street

Grand Rapids

Herpolsheimer & Co.

THE HOUSE OF

MUTUAL SATISFACTION

Herkner's

WESTERN MICHIGAN

LEADING JEWELERS

114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

Friedman-Springs

"Accommodatingly Yours"

Our buyer of coats says his selection this

year is "marvelous" and that "styles were

never more entrancing." When you see these

you can but agree.

Real Estate and Insurance

S. H. WILSON & CO.

Grand Rapids National Bank Bldg.

Registered Architect

PIERRE LINDHOUT

541-543 Michigan Trust Building

## MICHIGAN

### Grand Rapids

January Sales

of WHITE GOODS

and

Women's

Apparel

Will Be Certain

to Interest



## ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

## NEW YORK

## Rochester



"Tis a Feet  
to  
fit feet"

Try the  
**Dr. Reynolds Boot Shop**  
For ladies' and men's shoes.  
511-515 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Co-operative  
**Fire Insurance Agency**  
E. S. BOHACHEK, Manager  
414-417 WILDER BLDG.  
Automobile Fire  
Insurance  
**SECURITY Plus DIVIDENDS**

**Blue Ribbon Bread**  
"The Taste Tells"  
Bake. Old Fashion Rye Sift Baking Bread  
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.  
Pumpkin, Mince, Apple Pies.  
Hot Rolls and Bread and Buns 2:30 p. m.  
**WHITE STAR BAKERY**  
86 N. Union Street Rochester, N. Y.

Established 1884  
**THE SUNDERLIN CO.**  
Jewelers and Silversmiths  
"The House of Perfect Diamonds"  
846 E. Main St., cor. Stillson St.  
Sibley Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

**Edith Ellis Sweet Shop**  
Temple Theater Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.  
**CANDY SODA LUNCHEONS**  
Specializing in Salted Nuts

## OHIO

## Akron

**THE HERBERICH HALL  
HARTER CO.**  
10-12 E. EXCHANGE STREET  
INSURANCE REAL ESTATE  
MORTGAGE LOANS

**LANG'S**  
M. R. HAAS, Mgr.  
**Fashion Park Clothes**  
85 So. Main St. Metropolitan Bldg.  
**WARDROBE EXCHANGE**  
225 West Market Street  
We solicit and sell used clothing of quality  
Commission Basis. Portage 2552-R  
Practically New  
High Grade Furniture and Rugs  
**SEDAKER'S**  
420 E. Buckel Ave. Portage 7218-W

**Canton**  
**YOST FURNACE CO.**  
CANTON, OHIO  
**Hot Air Furnaces**  
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work  
220 3rd St. S. W. Phone McKinley 8222-W  
**The Steiner Coal Company**  
Canton, Ohio  
**COAL AND  
BUILDING MATERIAL**  
Phone—McKinley 8490

**Crane's Canary Cottage**  
417 Market Avenue, North  
**GOOD SODA**  
and the wonderful  
**CRANE'S CHOCOLATES**  
Watch our week-end specials.  
A good place for your party.

**AUTO TOPS**  
Cushions, curtains, seat covers, etc., made and  
repaired. We also replace windows in closed  
cars, make new carpets, replace linoleum on  
running boards, and remove dents in bodies  
and fenders.  
**W. M. SCHILLING**  
615-619 Second Street, N. E.  
Near Wheeling and Lake Erie Depot  
**FORGINGS**  
**DROP AND DRAWN**  
Made from Forging Quality  
Open Hearth and Alloy Steels  
Heat Treated  
Prompt and Satisfactory Service.  
Send Blueprints for Estimate.  
**The American Forge & Machine Co.**

**The Klein  
Heffelman Zollar Co.**  
"Canton's Greatest Store"  
85 complete departments—catering to  
the wants of 50,000 homes in  
Canton's Trading Territory

**General Building Construction**  
Residential, Commercial and  
Industrial Buildings  
**HARRY D. WALKER**  
1802 Shorb Ave., N. W., Canton, Ohio  
WE SELL SERVICE

**HIGH GRADE DIAMONDS**  
WATCHES AND SILVERWARE  
On our charge account plan at cash prices.  
**OLSEN & EBANN**  
487 Market Ave., North Canton, Ohio

Hemstitching, Picotting, Pleating  
and Button Covering  
**DE VOL'S MENDING SERVICE**  
119 9th St., N. W.

**MRS. WILMA HOLLINGER**  
**MILLINERY DEPT.**  
Second Floor  
**The Klein-Heffelman-Zollars Co.**

## OHIO

## Cincinnati

**The Print  
Shope**  
Most  
Anything  
You Need in  
Good  
Printing  
Lion Building  
Cincinnati  
Phone  
Main 7861  
Attractive Advertising Literature

**"WINDOW SHADES"**  
The Handy Window Shade Co.  
MECKSTROTH BROS.  
1230 VINE STREET  
Telephone Canal 672

**LOUIS T. BERTLE**  
IN THE R. H. A. O. R. T. C. O. R. N.  
DECORATION AND FURNISHINGS  
Woodburn Ave., cor. McMillan, Tel. Wdbn. 6282

**FRED BACKMEIER**  
Wedding Bouquets, Florist, Floral Work  
Seasonable Plants and Cut Flowers  
5150 Vine St., West Union, Tel. Wdbn. 220

**ARMSTRONG STATIONERY CO.**  
Printers and Stationers  
410 MAIN STREET  
**THE KERMAN**  
Fourth at Race (Second Floor)  
DINNER & SUPPER  
Hot Breads & Pastries a Specialty

**Closson's THE GIFT STORE**  
4th St. W. of Race, Cincinnati  
**THE A. B. CLOSSON JR. CO.**

## Cleveland

**A. B. C. Art  
Embroidery Co.**  
Hemstitching, buttons  
covered, stamping, hand  
and machine embroidery,  
crochet, beading.  
Lessons given in the latest  
French cut embroidery.  
Evening gowns  
and suits made to order.  
Above Krav's  
Main 2458

**THE MERRELL  
ELECTRIC COMPANY**  
Electric Lighting  
and  
Power Construction  
1218 Prospect Ave. Pros. 1377

Large Assortment in  
**WOOLENS**  
For Winter Overcoats  
**SLAVIN TAILORS**  
2542-44 E. 55th Street

**NITTEROUR'S AUTO REPAIR**  
Alumet Lubricating—Auto Wash  
Motoroil changed free—Parking Yard  
Rear of  
1821 E. 15th Street Prospect 2081

**THE CROMWELL-CROOKS CO.**  
446-450 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio  
MULTIGRAPHING, ADDRESSING  
MAILING

**ARTHUR J. FENN**  
WATCH REPAIRING AND JEWELRY  
217 Schofield Bldg. CLEVELAND  
E. CLEVELAND AND HEIGHTS REAL ESTATE  
**Roy P. Marsh Realty Co.**  
1636 Hayden Avenue Eddy 7632

**E. CLEVELAND, OHIO**  
Who Repairs Your Plumbing?  
NEXT TIME CALL  
**I. ROBERT KIEL** Eddy 8188  
REAR 658 E. 103 ST. CLEVELAND, O.

**Maple Luncheon**  
CAFETERIA  
2065 E. 4th—Frederick Building  
**FENN SERVICE COMPANY**  
COMMERCIAL PRINTING  
2129 East 9th Street, CLEVELAND  
Bell Pros. 1948

**VICTORIA RESTAURANT**  
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT  
40 Euclid Arcade CLEVELAND  
**AUTOMOBILE SERVICE**  
ALL MAKES  
**GODDARD MOTOR CO.**  
5321 Carnegie Ave. Phone Cedar 2806

**H. L. STILLER & COMPANY**  
Plumbing and Heating  
Contractors and Engineers  
2908 Euclid Ave., Cleveland O. Prospect 3042

**A. M. Albrecht**  
FLORIST  
630 PROSPECT AVENUE  
Main 690 Central 3103

**Cleveland—West Side**  
**G. W. MERCER**  
Florist  
Lincoln 8787-8077 2991 West 25th St.

**IDEAL TOP CO.**  
W. G. SCHNEIDER'S  
We Build and Repair Auto Tops and  
Side Curtains.  
Hemlock 1600 4408 Detroit Ave.

We bind all lines of books  
BIBLES, LIBRARY BOOKS, ETC.  
Out-of-town work promptly taken care of  
John F. Ziaka & Son Bookbinding Co.  
7704 Brinsmade Ave. Hem. 4888-M

**JENSEN'S BAKERY**  
10008 Madison Ave. Hem. 5185

**H. G. KING & SON**  
Floral and Floral Designs our  
Specialty  
Phone Service 9104 and 7710 Lorain Ave.

**JOHN M. SCHUSTER**  
MEATS AND GROCERIES  
We Deliver  
Lin. 8498 3831 Fulton Rd.

**The J. R. Johnson Ptg. Co.**  
FOR GOOD PRINTING  
Hemlock 2202 8022 Lorain Ave.  
"You'll Like Our Service"

**THE WELLINGTON GRO. & PROV. CO.**  
Meats and Groceries  
Tel. Hemlock 1889 2196 W. 98th

**ARMSTRONG'S LAUNDRY**  
LAUNDRY AS YOU LIKE IT  
7004 Lake Avenue Hemlock 3047

**THE PROSPECT COAL CO.**  
HARD COAL—GENUINE POCAHONTAS  
1836 W. 114th St. Lwd. 2210-2211

## OHIO

## Cleveland—West Side

**GEO. BINDERNAGEL**  
Quality Meats and Fresh Dressed Poultry  
Refrigerating Counter System for Meat Display  
Bell Lincoln 437 2907 Denison Ave.  
**W. J. BRAUN**  
QUALITY MEATS  
All kinds of Fresh, Salt, and  
Smoked Meats and Poultry.  
4261 W. 25th St. Lin. 4482

**Columbus**  
**MAKE YOUR  
SAVINGS  
EARN 5%**  
Your weekly savings, put into our  
Thanksgiving Savings Club, earn  
5%.  
Your money thus deposited will be  
available Nov. 1, 1924, in ample  
time for your Thanksgiving enjoy-  
ment and your holiday purchases.  
You may join this club now.

**The Columbian Building & Loan Co.**  
The Strong Financial Institution That Believes  
in the Square Deal for All.  
Ruggery Building 25 E. Day St.

**Silver Flash  
Gasoline** Unblended  
High Test  
FILLING STATIONS  
West Broad St. at west end of bridge  
North High St. at 25th Avenue  
North High St. at Seventh Avenue  
North High St. at Fifth Avenue  
Goodale St. at Parkman Avenue  
Oak Street at Parkman Avenue  
East Wood St. at Oakwood Avenue  
South High St. at Kossuth Street

**The Columbus Oil Company.**  
**LIBERTY**  
Auto and Furniture  
**POLISH**  
6-oz. bottle 80c, 12-oz. 60c  
1-qt. bottle \$1.00.  
**The Murphy-Smith Products Co.**  
425 East Northwood Avenue  
COLUMBUS, OHIO

**THE UNION**  
HOME OF  
**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX**  
CLOTHES FOR MEN  
"Satisfaction or money back"

Consistently fine footwear since 1880  
**PITTS SHOE CO.**  
162 N. High St.  
Four Floors of Complete Shoe Service

**January Sales**  
Store-wide events with important sav-  
ings on seasonable merchandise

**THE W. C. MOORE CO.**  
Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,  
Lighting Fixtures  
"The cheapest that is good to the best  
that is made." Moderate Prices.  
SOUTH HIGH NEAR MAIN  
**THE BANCROFT BROS. CO.**  
Hallmark Jewelers  
Where Quality is Unquestioned  
"If you want the best,  
Go to Bancroft."  
130-140 North High Street

**BRADFORD HUSCH**  
Forty-four N. High Street  
Hosiery, Millinery, Outer Wear  
Attention is invited to our Hosiery Department

**LAZARUS TEA ROOM**  
Lunches, 11 to 2, Afternoon Tea, 2 to 5  
COLUMBUS, OHIO  
**Lazarus**

**L. W. HUNT**  
INSURANCE  
In All Its Branches  
211 James Bldg.  
Phone: M. 8940, Auto. 8709

**THE HEIZER PRINTING CO.**  
888 S. High Street CItz. 8883  
Direct by Mail Advertising  
Fans, Calendars, Advertising Novelties  
**Laundry and Dry Cleaning**  
CAPITAL CITY TROJ LAUNDRY  
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY  
Main 2327 CItz. 0081

**PARISIAN DYE HOUSE**  
14 EAST SPRING STREET  
Bell Main 1718 CItizens 2718

**Dayton**  
GARFIELD 84  
FOR  
**COAL**  
**The Ohio Coal & Iron Co.**  
16 Fremont Ave.  
**GREEN LANTERN**  
BREAKFAST NOON LUNCH DINNER  
Fountain Delicacies  
14 N. Ludlow Street  
**GOLDZWIG BROS.**  
INSURANCE  
423-426 Dayton Savings & Trust Bldg.

**Antiques**  
**KATHLEEN F. VANCE**  
55 Richmond Ave. Main 1574-J  
**THE FENTON CLEANING CO.**  
106 SO. LUDLOW STREET  
Kath's Theater Bldg.  
Dayton, Ohio

**Hales Liberty Market**  
1108 W. Third  
800 S. Brown  
Main St. and Forest Ave.  
**E. M. MENDENHALL**  
Licensed Cleaner and Dyer  
Main 1070 29 South Ludlow St.

**CARL A. MYERS**  
JEWELER  
52 W. Fourth Street DAYTON, OHIO  
**MRS. CARRIE B. FLICK**  
Barclay Corsetiere  
26 N. Sunset Ave. Main 6822-W

## OHIO

## Dayton

**For Dearest Baby**  
Baby's winter clothes should be soft  
and dainty, yet sufficiently warm and  
comfortable to protect from slightest  
chill. Mothers will enjoy choosing from  
our varied assortments of infants' wear.  
**Wm. F. Oelman & Co.**  
Main at Fourth Dayton, Ohio

**MARTHA RANKIN-  
COMPANY**  
**DRESSES**  
32 West Fourth Street  
DAYTON, OHIO

**Towne and Country  
Shope**  
Millinery Importers, Costume  
Jewelry and Novelties  
200-207 KIRK BUILDING  
DAYTON, OHIO  
Lester Zentgraf Kate M. Smith Mary Caldwell

**JANUARY  
SALE OF FURS**  
COATS—WRAPS—CHOKERS  
**LEAKAS  
FURRIERS**  
Ludlow at 4th, DAYTON, O. Commercial Bldg.  
Furs remodeled—Repaired—Stored.

**The Hooven-Huffman Co**  
DAYTON, OHIO  
INSURANCE ADVICE  
WITHOUT CHARGE  
Telephone O. W. LLEWELLYN, Vice-President  
Main 132 Callahan Building

**CONVENIENCE**  
for you with our various locations.  
Third and Main  
3rd and Broadway 1719 W. Third  
510 E. Fifth  
Xenia and Millmore

**City National Bank**  
City Trust and Savings Bank  
Bring your shoes to us and your dif-  
ficulties are over.  
Repair and care give twice the wear.

**SACH'S SHOE  
REPAIR SHOP**  
100 South Jefferson Street  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED

**L. & M.  
CEDAR CHESTS**  
Make Appreciated Useful Gifts  
Buy Direct—Pay Less.  
**L. & M. MFG. CO.**  
600 Burkhardt Ave. Phone E. 2553

**Bramson's**  
**HATS—FURNISHINGS  
FOR MEN**  
21 W. FOURTH ST.  
"The Store for Men Who Care"

**"First with the Latest"**  
**THE FLA-COIN**  
**WOMEN'S MILLINERY AND  
NOVELTY SHOP**  
18 West Second Street, Dayton, Ohio

**FOUNTAIN PEN HEADQUARTERS**  
**EVERYBODY'S BOOK SHOP**  
CHARLES W. BIEBER  
21-23 West Fifth Street  
"We have the largest and most complete  
line of Self Filling Pens in the city."

Expert Pen Repairing a Specialty  
Garfield 1874 Home 3874  
**FINE OVERCOATS**  
Tailored at Fashion Park and by the  
House of Kuppenheimer

**Metropolitan**  
LUDLOW AT FOURTH  
**BEIGEL & BOHLENDER**  
(Successors to A. Meyer & Co.)  
Jewellers  
12 N. Main Street, near Third

**CLEANING DYEING**  
**"HAYNES" DRY CLEANERS**  
Good Work in Our Success  
Main 8110  
53 Second St., West 206 N. Main St.  
Bell Phone 888 Home 8386

"Flowers of Quality"  
**The Heiss Company**  
FLORISTS  
112 South Main Street Dayton, Ohio

**Lakewood**  
**THE KETTLE**  
"Truly Home Made Candles"  
Ice Cream and Ices  
15016 DETROIT AVE. 11522 DETROIT AVE.  
**BUNDROCK'S**  
HOME MADE CANDIES  
15024 Detroit Ave. Lwd. 6804

**TAYLOR SHOES**  
14523 Madison Ave. Lakewood 249

**THE SERVICE HARDWARE CO.**  
SHEET METAL AND FURNACES  
Hardware, Paints, Household Furnishings  
15521 Detroit Ave. Lakewood 3607

**GRAHAM'S DELICATESSEN**  
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DELICACIES  
14045 Madison Ave. Lakewood, Ohio

**C. E. SEILER**  
Home of Good Shoes  
17714 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 1628

**Justin Hat Shoppe**  
**CONGER DRY GOODS**  
Eagle Stamp Given  
Lakewood 6002 15813 Detroit Avenue

**BRUMAGIM AND WONES**  
GROCERIES AND MEATS  
14004 DETROIT AVE.  
Phone: Lakewood 2689 Highland 406-L

## OHIO

## Lakewood

**P. MILLER H. G. MILLER**  
**MILLER BROS.**  
Lakewood French Dry Cleaning Co.  
1080 Winchester Ave.  
A phone call will bring our auto to  
your door—Lakewood 1840.  
We have no solicitors. Work guaranteed.

**Lakewood**  
**Good Housekeeping Shop**  
Electric Household Appliances  
**C. W. SMITH**  
14805 Detroit Avenue Lakewood 2940-W

**JOHN W. ASTON**  
PLUMBING AND HEATING  
18709 DETROIT AVE. LAKEWOOD, O.

**HIGHLAND HAIR DRESSING SHOPPE**  
Nette Loholl  
Permanent Waving  
11703 Detroit Ave. Lwd. 4075

**FRANK L. THURBER**  
Insurance  
6801 DETROIT AVE. Res.—1536 Clarence Ave.  
Hem. 4700 Lwd. 4609

**EDMUND FOLEY**  
GENERAL CONTRACTOR  
Commercial and Residential Building  
Repairs and Alterations  
1377 Warren Road Lakewood 4448

**FRED W. MILLER**  
**PIANO TUNING**  
2206 Erie Avenue Lakewood 1088

**THE LAKEWOOD ELECTRIC CO.**  
Lakewood 985 and 7535  
11408-10 DETROIT AVENUE  
**BERNSEE'S** 14810 Detroit Ave.

**Shoes of Quality** Near Warren Rd.  
**The Electric Sanitary Laundry Co.**  
PROS. 2335 CENT. 1334

**THE HERMAN-McLEAN CO.**  
GROCERIES AND MEATS  
Low Prices. Combined with Superior Service  
Detroit Ave., Opposite Waterbury Road  
Phone Lakewood 7057, 8741 or 3742

**W. L. WEIDIG MARKET**  
Choice Meats and Poultry  
15112 Detroit Ave. Lakewood, O.

**INCHE'S HARDWARE & ELECTRIC CO.**  
RADIANT FIREPLACE HEATERS  
15102 Detroit Ave. Lakewood 1278

**A. R. KOELGES**  
Groceries and Meats  
17704 Detroit Delivery Lwd. 98

**M. A. STEWART & SON**  
Florist  
Cut Flowers—Bedding Plants—Floral Design  
1428 Victoria Ave. Lwd. 3246

**H. D. BRACY**  
Bell phones 4200, 6246, 8208  
18100 Detroit Ave. Free Delivery Service

**Haley's Ladies' Shoppe**  
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY NOTIONS  
18541 Madison Ave., cor. Bell Ave. Lwd. 8002

## Lima

**MILLINERY—  
GLOVER & WINTERS CO.**  
LET US SERVE YOU  
180-188 West High Street LIMA, OHIO

**THE THOMAS GROCERY**  
FRESH MEATS, DEPENDABLE GROCERIES  
200-9 W. Market 3 Phone Main 4947

## Marion

**Smart & Waddell  
SHOES**  
Two Stores: 137 E. Center—118 S. Main  
MARION, OHIO

**QUALITY HARDWARE**  
Radio—A B C Washers  
THIBAUT & MANTZ BROS.  
**The H. C. Scherff Furniture Co.**

Quality Furniture, Rugs, Stoves  
**GEO. G. KERR, TAILORING**  
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing  
Over Marion Theater Phone 2708

A THOUSAND specially purchased New Coats  
and Dresses now on sale, one-half less former  
value.  
**THE FRANK BROS. CO.**

## Salem

**The Christian Science Monitor**  
is for sale in SALEM, OHIO, at Reich and  
Rugger's, 61 E. Main Street, Salem, Ohio.  
January Price Reductions are now in effect on  
Dry Goods, Carpets, Millinery, Ready-to-Wear  
**THE SPRING-HOLZARTH CO.**  
Salem, Ohio

## Sandusky

Take Advantage of  
Greatly Reduced Prices  
During  
**SCHUEER-FRANKEL CO.'S**  
January Clearance Sale  
**J. B. SCHAEFER & CO.**  
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry  
144 COLUMBUS AVENUE

**M. Bruckner MacDonald**  
CORSETS, SILK HOSIERY  
SILK UNDERWEAR  
280 Columbus Ave.

**THE CITIZENS BANKING CO.**  
"LARGEST BANK IN  
ERIE COUNTY"

## Springfield

**T. B. REAM & SONS.**  
Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables, Meats, 225  
Chestnut Ave. Both phones; Bell 430 and  
4317; Home 430.

## Toledo

**FERDINAND ROTH**  
PRACTICAL FURRIER AND DESIGNER  
Member Better Business Commission  
Furs Made to Order, Remodeling, Repairing,  
Storage  
911 MADISON AVE. Home Phone Main 7749

## OHIO

## Toledo

**Gerarda Pheatt**  
314 Haron Street  
**Greene's  
Musical  
Merchandise**  
801-803 JEFFERSON AVE.  
The place for particular people to purchase  
Music, Halls, Records and Supplies—as well as  
Pianos—Player Pianos and Talking Machines.

Let us serve you with Wet Wash, Rubbing  
Dry Wash, Family Finished Wash  
Our ENGINE DRY CLEANING is absolutely  
outstanding. WE GUARANTEE satisfaction.  
TOLEDO'S BEST  
The Reliable Laundry and Dry Cleaning  
Company. Any Old Phone 2258

**Stein's**  
SMART CLOTHING FOR WOMEN AND  
MISSES  
213-221 Summit St., Toledo, O.

**THE RUMMEL STUDIO**  
Antiques and Oriental Rugs  
1217 Madison Avenue  
Toledo, Ohio

**ALBERTA A. BRECK SHOP**  
622 MADISON AVENUE  
Formerly  
ELITE HAT SHOP  
LINGERIE NOVELTIES  
French Perfume Hosiery Handkerchiefs

**DIAMONDS**  
Jewelry Emblems Silverware  
HASTEN TO HESEN  
820 Superior Street. Home Phone Main 472

"Golden Rule Clothes"  
**HARRY L. PERKINS**  
Service, Quality Guaranteed  
415 Prescott St. Main 5325-R  
\$25.00—Suits or Overcoats—\$25.00

**RUGS, CURTAINS, FURNITURE**  
Wall Papers—House Painting  
**RADCLIFFE CO.** 220-222 Superior Street  
TOLEDO, OHIO

We Carry NUT SPREAD MARGARINE  
**G. F. BANKEY & SON**  
GROCERIES  
2163-65 Ashland Avenue. Both Phones  
**THOMPSON'S WALL PAPER STORE**  
820 STARR AVENUE  
Res.—R. P. Nav. 2055 H. P.—River 545-W

Start the New Year Right  
For FOOT COMFORT see  
**HEATHS** at 812 Central Avenue

**INSURANCE**  
**NELLIE E. HIGH</**



## THE HOME FORUM

## What Keats Wrote at Winchester

WE FEEL instinctively that certain places fit certain people. London, for example, was exactly suited to all the capricious egotisms of Samuel Pepys, and it fitted round the ponderous eccentricities of Dr. Johnson like an old shoe. Concord was obviously made for Thoreau, and Venice was five hundred years in getting ready for Lord Byron. But probably it would be impossible to find any more exact and fortunate adjustment of a place to a man than that which was made by chance when John Keats, in search of a library, went up from the Isle of Wight to Winchester.

The letters which must have been written by Keats when he was living in Canterbury in the previous spring have never come to light, so that we can only conjecture what that beautiful city, preserving even today so many engaging aspects of the Middle Ages, must have been to him. Of Winchester, another cathedral city with which he was acquainted and which he must have seen several times on his comings and goings in the southern counties, he says very little. Considering how important the atmosphere of the cathedral and its surroundings are in his poetry, these gaps would be very serious if they were not made good by the full and flowing, albeit slightly whimsical, letters which he sent out from Winchester. No other place that Keats ever found in his numerous and extensive ramblings about England seems to have pleased him so completely as this ancient city, for certainly he writes of no other with such unstinted praise. Even Devonshire, which one would expect him to delight in, had pleased him far less. In other places he had been distracted by the company he had with him, or else he had been obliged to think more about his work than about his surroundings. At Winchester, however, he settled down quietly by himself and lived in perfect contentment for two of the happiest months of his life.

The house in which Keats lived at Winchester is still standing, in all probability, but there seems to be little likelihood that it will ever be certainly identified. Some editions of the letters which it has undergone since 1819 have changed it beyond recognition, so that we can only be sure that it must have stood, or rather that it must stand, in that group or block of houses directly across from the entrance to the cathedral close. This much is made certain by the explicit account of his daily walk which the poet gave in a letter to his brother: "I got out the back gate, across one street into the cathedral yard; there I pass under trees along a paved path, pass the beautiful front of the cath-

"I think," says he, "that it will give you the sensation of walking about an old country town on a coolish evening." So it does. And one cannot fail to observe that the position of the poet's house, with relation to the cathedral, as described in the poem, is identical with that of Keats's lodging at Winchester.

Bertha was a maiden fair  
Dwelling in the old minister's square;  
From her fire-side she could see  
Sidelong, its rich antiquity,  
Far as the Bishop's garden wall,  
Where gycamores and elm-trees fall,  
Full-leaved, the forest had outstripped.

This view is almost exactly what Keats must have had before him as he looked from his window at Winchester, and there is nothing quite like it either at Winchester or Canterbury.

Whatever may be the case with regard to the "Eve of St. Mark," there is one glory of English poetry, in some ways the finest thing of Keats's contribution, which cannot be taken from Winchester. On September 22, 1819, Keats wrote to his friend Reynolds from Winchester:

"How beautiful the season is now—how fine the air. A temperate sharpness about it. I never liked stubble-fields so much as now. Aye, better than the chilly green of the spring. Somehow, a stubble-field looks warm—in the same way that some pictures look warm. This struck me so much in my Sunday's walk that I composed upon it." The poem which he composed about the stubble-fields of Winchester was the "Ode to Autumn."

## Slopes of Cissburg Ring

On a sun-filled day in early September, it was good to sit on the slopes of Cissburg Ring and gaze over the surrounding country. This great chalky mound was from immemorial times a camp, dating indeed from the early neolithic period, garrisoned in turn by Britons, Saxons, and Romans. As one climbs its slopes of soft turf, one marvels at the huge earthenworks and intrenchments thrown up so many centuries ago, for it is encircled half way up its height by a deep fosse surmounted by grassy battlements. It stands high among the surrounding country, commanding the sea and coastline as well as miles of inland downs.

Landward they stretched, slope upon slope, sometimes dotted with furze and juniper, again silvery white where the gleam of the chalk broke through the reaped stubble of some wide field snatched from their heart, or yet again mistily purple under a cloak of short-stemmed heather. Far away a field of charlock added a touch of brilliant yellow, and on the horizon a close-planted mass of trees unmistakably belated Chantombury Ring. The tree-clad slopes of the valley were faintly tinged with brown, the first fruits of autumn, and to the eastward a great Down splashed with sun and shadow gleamed opalescent.

Along the seacoast one town after another lay outspread—Worthing, Lancing, Shoreham and Brighton seemed but blocks of tiny houses in the distance; and beyond, white cliffs against the soft blue of the sea, the great chalk cliffs of Seaford fell sheer down to the water. Bees hummed drowsily over the flower-sprinkled slopes, or filled the cups of the harebells; a big sulphur-colored butterfly flew softly past, in the dis-

tance the rocks caved, and the larks rose up triumphant from the bosom of the Down. Now and then soft fluffs of thisledown floated by in the warm air, little green grasshoppers leaped merrily, and then, alighting on some slender stem, rubbed their legs against their sides with a grating sound which took its place in the general scheme of things, where each sound had its definite value. Peace and beauty seemed externalised. Swinburne's words in "On the South Downs" might have been written from this point:

"Higher and higher to the north  
aspire the green smooth-swelling  
unending downs;  
East and west on the brave earth's  
breast glow girdle-jewels of  
gleaming towns;  
Southward shining, the lands declin-  
ing, subside in peace, that the  
sea's light crowns."



Vétheuil. From a Painting by Claude Monet

ONE sees many examples of Claude Monet's work in visiting about Paris—in the museums, at the dealers' and in private collections. He is most prolific and one marvels at his versatility, for he paints at any season of the year, any hour of the day or night. His subjects vary, for with equal skill and facility, he paints landscapes, villages, snow scenes, gardens, rivers, boats, and of cathedrals, a famous series of facades. He does not go far for his subjects, but finds them usually in the vicinity of Paris.

Vétheuil is a village on the Seine, where Monet has painted many pictures. He seems very fond of this particular view, for he has painted several canvases of practically the same scene under different weather conditions.

This time he depicts Vétheuil in the golden light of a late afternoon, a soft mellow radiance, giving the canvas a quality of serenity and peace. He has told much about the sky and the river and the hillsides, but the eye is happiest wandering around the sleepy little village or resting in the neighborhood of the church where on a small building a dark purplish roof sends the rest of the canvas singing in a high color-key by contrast.

## On the Irrawaddy

The Irrawaddy is a deep, majestic stream. In places it widens out into a lazy lake, two or three miles across, while elsewhere it narrows to a crazy rapid, hurrying through a fierce defile like a frightened thing. After this breathless passage it idles again—a leisurely current, dawdling through a languid jungle or drifting under the eaves of sleep-suggesting rocks.

The banks change with every bend in the river. Sometimes they are covered with chubby, rounded trees that look, at the distance, as if made of pieces of green cauliflower; sometimes the bank is of brown rocks, which call to mind a moss-grown rampart rising from a moat. Sometimes there are fawn-colored stretches of sandy beach, edged with cactus, or there will be an ash-grey cliff of sand topped by a line of palms.

Many an untidy village of thatched huts will be passed and many a well-trodden gully where oxen come down to the river to drink. About the villages are women carrying up water in brass water-pots which gleam on their heads like beads of gold, women washing on the beach, and children bathing. Every few miles pagodas are to be seen—sometimes alone, sometimes struggling out of a cluster of banana leaves, or standing guard over a little hamlet of seal-brown roofs.

Upon the drift of the stream there are strange birds and stranger boats. There are snappers and "dug-outs" which barely rise above the water, and great boats like gondolas, but with uncommon sails. —Sir Frederick Traves, in "The Other Side of the Lantern."

## White Sunset

From my advantage on a hill  
I judged that such a crystal chill  
Was only adding frost to snow  
As gilt to gold that wouldn't show.

A brush had left a crooked stroke  
Of what was either cloud or smoke  
From north to south across the blue;  
A piercing little star was through.

—Robert Frost.

## A Bell

Had I the power  
To cast a bell that should from some  
grand tower,  
At the first Christmas hour,  
Out-ring,  
And fling  
A jubilant message wide,  
The forged metals should be thus  
allied:  
No iron pride,  
But soft humility, and rich-veined  
hope  
Cleft from a sunny slope;  
And there should be  
White charity,  
And silvery love, that knows not doubt  
nor fear,  
To make the peal more clear;  
And then to firmly fix the fine alloy,  
There should be joy.  
—Clinton Scollard.

in my foolish want of faith, I sometimes feared for them; how unnecessary this was, the sequel will show.

Tourists have begun to find out our lovely little village, and one summer an artist-friend of Mr. Tuite, came seeking lodgings in a farmhouse, and took two plain but spotlessly clean rooms from the Caseys. As soon as he saw Mollie he felt that she was the ideal model that he had been searching for for years for his picture, "Innocence." "Mrs. Casey," he said, a day or two after his arrival, "I want you to let me take Mollie."

"But Mrs. Casey interrupted him abruptly: 'Now, now, your Honor, please not to be asking that of me. Sure we just couldn't be giving up our little darling, not either to you or the Squire.'"

"But Mrs. Casey, what can you mean? I wouldn't take her from you for the world," I only wanted to have her as a model."

"Sure then, it's jokin' you do be! I'm not denyin' it's the good child she is, a model indeed; but sure you couldn't be takin' a baby for your model. Sure you'd have to go to bed at six every night and to have nothing to eat but strabour and bread and milk."

"Well, Mrs. Casey, I fully appreciate the excellence of your strabour, but I might like a little change from it, and bread and milk, so I'll have Mollie as my model in another way." And he explained matters.

As he was a man of means he actually started Mrs. Casey and her husband by the check which he insisted on paying for his "model." They wished to put it all in the bank for Mollie, but the Squire, whom they consulted, persuaded them to spend part of it on current expenses. Every year Mr. Ingram spent four months with them, and several of his artist friends came too, and all sketched Mollie in various postures, so that in a few years there was a considerable sum for her in the bank. Then the Squire invested this for her and the interest was laid out on getting her good music lessons, for she had a talent for music. Now, at eighteen, she is giving lessons herself and has many pupils. Many of her "brothers and sisters" have emigrated, but she says she will never leave her "father and mother" and with her earnings added to what they make on the farm, they all have a most comfortable home, with a nice little gum in bank, and they are always ready to help others.

"Sure, me lady," said Pat Casey to me one day. "It does be Mollie that's been 'the makin' of us all. Now would you be just tellin' me didn't we be doin' right to keep our little treasure, didn't we be doin' right?" And I admitted that indeed they did be "doin' right."

## The People of Ch'u

The first move made in the department of history was nothing less than to rewrite the whole of the chronicles of the Tang dynasty. The usual scheme had already been carried out by Liu Hsi (897-946), a learned but on many grounds the result was pronounced unsatisfactory. The execution of this project was entrusted to Ou-Yang Hsiu and Sung Ch'i, both of whom were leading men in the world of letters. Ou-Yang Hsiu (1007-1072) had been brought up in poverty, his mother teaching him to write with a reed. By the time he was fifteen his great abilities began to attract attention, and later on he came out first on the list of candidates for the third or highest degree. His public life was a chequered one, owing to the bold positions he took up in defence of what he believed to be right, regardless of personal interest. Besides the dynastic history, he wrote on all kinds of subjects, grave and gay, including an exposition of the Book of Poetry, a work on ancient inscriptions, anecdotes of men of his day, an elaborate treatise on the peony, poetry, and essays without end. The following is a specimen of his lighter work, greatly admired for the beauty of its style, and diligently read by all students of composition. The theme, as the reader will perceive, is the historian himself:

"The district of Ch'u is entirely surrounded by hills, and the peaks to the southwest are clothed with dense and beautiful growth of trees, over which the eye wanders in rapture away to the confines of Shan-tung. . . . The sun's rays peeping at dawn

## A Valuable Motto

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"To look up and not down.  
To look forward and not back,  
To look out and not in—  
To lend a hand."

A PERSON read these lines and was so impressed with their helpfulness and simplicity that with great ardor, and in a spirit of determination to obey the admonitions contained therein, they were adopted as a life motto. For a short time everything seemed to go well; but the individual's zeal began to wane as his tasks appeared to grow more difficult. For this person was unable to comprehend the requirements, and was obeying only the last admonition, "To lend a hand"; and that not satisfactorily either, for all he did was performed in a material way. To the aspiring there could be spoken no real words of comfort; there was little that could be done to dispel their gloom, however great the desire was to help and heal. So discouraged did this would-be helper become that the little motto before long was almost obliterated from memory.

A few months later, after being healed of a supposedly incurable malady through the ministrations of Christian Science, the study of this Science was earnestly commenced. It soon dawned on this one's thought that mottoes are not alone the necessary adjuncts to one's well-being, but that he must reflect and bring into manifestation the qualities of Infinite Love. Just in proportion as this is done Christian Science proves to be "a wellspring of life unto him that hath it." Increased knowledge and faithful application of Christian Science revealed that all the commands of the little motto could be obeyed at least in a measure; that it is divinely natural through Christian Science to obey the requirements of righteousness.

True Christian Scientists, endeavoring to spiritualize thought, "look up" to divine Principle, Love, for protection and guidance. They can declare in the words of the Psalmist, "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help." They are striving not to permit the entrance of any erroneous belief which might cause their thought to become distracted and themselves to sink into error. Christian Science teaches how not to allow thought to dwell selfishly on oneself, thinking only of one's own aims, pleasures, and ambitions; but how to reach out and to radiate good cheer and love to all.

Never should we look backward to the old way, which still may seem attractive, lest we become like Lot's wife, a "pillar of salt," clinging mentally to that which we ought to have outgrown. We learn in Christian Science that in order to gain more of good and to radiate what we gain, we must press forward, putting away any thought un-

through the trees, by and by to be obscured behind gathering clouds, leaving naught but gloom around. Give to the spot the alternations of morning and night. The wild-flowers exhaling their perfume from the dark recesses of some shady dell, the luxuriant foliage of the dense forest of beautiful trees, the clear frosty wind, and the named boulders of the lessening torrent—these are the indications of spring, summer, autumn, and winter. Morning is the time to go thither, returning with the shades of night, and although the place presents a different aspect with the changes of the seasons, its charms are subject to no interruption, but continue always. Burden-carriers sing their way along the road, travellers rest awhile under the trees, shouts from one, responses from another, old people hobbling along, children in arms, children dragged along by hand. Backwards and forwards all day long without a break, —these are the people of Ch'u—Ou-Yang Hsiu (Eleventh Century). Translated by Herbert A. Giles.

## My Indian Home

It has smooth ivory-white walls and long green-shuttered windows which are thrown wide open in the cool weather, but are closely shut when the air burns with the heat of a furnace. A low balustrade runs round its flat roof and standing there, I can see, to the southeast, the snow-white walls of a village temple and the dome of a mosque, surrounded by thatched roofs of green. Shaded sunlight and accents of the garden fill its lofty rooms, their coloring in ivory, dove-gray and green, which make them a cool quiet haven from the noise and heat of the city. From the veranda I look across smooth lawns to an old ivy-covered wall, tall palm trees wave their leafy crowns, and in spring the garden is sweet with the pampelo flower, which is like orange blossom for a bride. The short road that leads from the main street to its white pillared gates is shadowy under the sensitive leaves of the rain-tree and light foliage of acacia; or in May when the wind is hot the road flames with yellow gold mohur flowers, and red gold petals of the flame of the forest.

But I love this house most for its happy memories, of home, of children's laughter and of friends. The mystery of a strange land, of the vast plains that lie around it, and of the river that flows near it, these weave a wonder over it. Here our hearts have struck roots which grow deeper than its foundations, here we have learnt something of the joy and pain that go to the making of an empire.

**Squills**  
How many million Aprils came  
Before I ever knew  
How white a cherry bough could be,  
A bed of squills, how blue.

—Sara Teasdale.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
Over sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	..... 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper	..... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition, Oxford India Bible paper	..... 5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	..... 7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and French  
Cloth .....\$1.50 || Morocco, pocket edition | ..... 3.50 |

GERMAN TRANSLATION  
Alternate pages of English and German  
Cloth .....\$1.50 || Morocco, pocket edition | ..... 3.50 |

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,  
Publishers' Agent,  
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station  
BOSTON, U. S. A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: per year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remitting copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
--	---------------	-----------------

Up to 14 pages	..... 1 cent	2 cents
----------------	--------------	---------

Up to 24 pages	..... 2 cents	3 cents
----------------	---------------	---------

Up to 32 pages	..... 3 cents	4 cents
----------------	---------------	---------

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2, London.

WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WESTERN: Suite 1458, McCormick Bldg., 332 So. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

PACIFIC COAST: Room 200, 615 Market Street, San Francisco.

AUSTRALASIAN: L. C. A. Building, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York: 21 East 40th Street

Cleveland: 312 Bullock Building

Chicago: 1458 McCormick Building

Kansas City: 502A Commerce Building

San Francisco: Room 200, 615 Market Street

Los Angeles: 629 Van Nuys Building

Seattle: 742 Empire Building

London: 2 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Advertising rates given on application.

The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

LE HERAULT DU CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1924

## EDITORIALS

IF MANKIND looks candidly back over the year 1923, it will not find very much ground for self-congratulation.

### The Nations in 1923

Truth's leaven is, of course, steadily operating under the human surface of things all the time, but the nations can point to little upon the international plane to show that they have heeded its still, small voice. At the beginning of the year came the final rupture of the attempt of Great Britain and France to co-operate in handling the post-war problems of Europe, and its immediate sequel, the occupation of the Ruhr by the French and the Belgians jointly. Whatever view may be held concerning the merits of this act or concerning the question as to where the ultimate responsibility for causing it should rightly be placed, there can be no dispute that, so far, it has done little to produce reparations or to bring peace to Europe.

Then came the Lausanne peace conference between the Allies and the Turks. Here, again, nobody can point to the manifest triumph of righteousness. Owing to internal divisions, the victorious Allies were forced to make peace practically on terms dictated to them by Mustapha Kemal. If it is right that Germany should carry responsibility for her acts during the war, it is certainly not right that the Turks, whose entry was even more wanton, should escape scot-free. Later came the unjustifiable ultimatum to Greece and the bombardment of Corfu by Signor Mussolini, the dictator of Italy, and the almost more unjustifiable surrender to Italy of the Greek deposit by the Council of Ambassadors.

Nor has the non-European world fared much better. The attempt to bring about a basis for disarmament in South America at the recent conference at Santiago failed of its primary purpose. China, which was given a fresh start and a new opportunity by the agreements of the Washington Conference, seems to be lapsing into an ever-widening militaristic chaos. Almost the only successes to which it is possible to point in the international field during the last year are the settlement of the long-standing difficulties about Tangier, the wonderful humanitarian response from all over the world after the great disaster in Japan, and the reported agreement between the United States and Great Britain about liquor smuggling.

The fundamental reason for this general failure to make progress toward that international harmony and peace for which the whole world longs has been often set forth in these columns. The reason is that, after a great period of self-sacrifice and co-operation for a noble end, the nations, as nations, have reacted into a policy of almost unlimited selfishness. They have thought of themselves—first, last, and all the time. They have thought benevolently of other nations and of humanity as a whole scarcely at all. In consequence, like individuals in a crowd, each thrusting and pushing regardless of others, they are today in a state of hopeless confusion, in which talk of war is again on men's lips, demands for fresh armaments are being listened to, and the straightening out of economic chaos seems to be utterly impossible. And yet, just as in the case of the crowd, the solution is the simplest thing in the world, as every nation would see for itself if it would only stop to think. The nations have first to cease thinking of themselves alone and blaming the confusion on their neighbors, and then they have to discern and obey those obvious rules which, because they are conceived in the common good, will automatically bring order out of chaos.

The true idealists said this clearly enough at the end of the war, but the peoples did not understand and the politicians exploited their passions and selfish prejudices. The world, therefore, is in the state of disunion and distress in which we find it today. And it will manifestly get worse and worse until a sufficient number of people wake up to the truth and begin to put it into practice. For the nations today are living in a crowd. Steam, electricity, the airplane, radio, have brought them cheek by jowl so that they can no longer live regardless of one another. Nor will it help for each to push harder in its own interests or to pull out guns and let them off at those who stand in the way. Such measures will only make confusion worse confounded. There is only one way out, a straight and narrow, but a very joyful and bright, way, and that is for the nations first to recognize that, being members of one human family, they have to live together in a house of many mansions, and, secondly, to sit down together to frame the laws which mercy, justice, and brotherly love will expound as being best calculated to give opportunity, freedom, and peace to all. That is the road. There is no other. Perhaps the disappointments and sufferings of 1923 will not have been in vain if they have served to undermine the illusion that national selfishness can ever bring success or happiness, and so make it possible for 1924 to usher in a more kindly and more united world.

It HAS been truthfully observed that "a friend in need is a friend indeed." Thus while it is regretted that the emergencies of the established authority in Mexico make it necessary for the Government to wage defensive warfare against those who are seeking to overthrow it by force of arms, a condition exists which seems to call for the exercise of whatever power the President of that Republic can muster.

### Selling Munitions to Mexico

The Obregon régime, after a delay of years, was finally recognized by the United States as the de jure Government in Mexico. As such it is entitled, circumstantially, to the moral support of every friendly government. It would be difficult to contradict this plain statement of fact. It goes without saying that the people and Govern-

ment of the United States would prefer to aid and encourage the development and progress of the Mexican people in other ways than by permitting them to purchase munitions which will enable them to prosecute a successful war of defense. But the world has as yet not learned that wars do not end war. For centuries almost without number the fiction that peace and good will could be established by force has mesmerized the human family, and to establish that false theory men have willingly given all, homes have been made desolate, women have suffered and wept, and the world has been impoverished. Future generations may find a better way, but apparently that time is not yet.

He would be indeed a courageous theorist who, from Washington, or London, or Paris, proposed to the enemies of President Obregon that they submit their cause to arbitration. Their only response would be that they have nothing to arbitrate. Against such selfish and greedy contenders it is not quite clear, even to the champions of arbitration, that anything but force is effective. In the practical application of even so wholesome a theory as that providing for the submission of disputes to the adjudication of peace-tribunals and international courts of justice, it is apparent that human thought must be advanced to that point where recourse to war is had only when some reasonable cause for war exists.

As friendly adviser and counselor of the Central American republics, the United States has been successful in establishing saner and better customs than formerly prevailed in conducting state and federal elections. Some day, it is hoped, the better method will be adopted by Mexico. President Obregon's purpose, as it is popularly understood, is to hasten this constructive reform. It is not his fault that all his people do not share this laudable ambition.

IN ASSUMING the ownership of the Evening Post, of New York, Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis announces that it will give "a complete and comprehensive world service for New Yorkers at five cents a copy, and made fully worth a nickel." The journalistic world will watch with interest the endeavor of Mr. Curtis to put this historic newspaper on a plane commensurate with its past. He modestly denies a purpose of making "The Evening Post under me" as good as it used to be. It never was—ideals grow with years—but it will be better than ever in its history if humanly possible to make it so. Perhaps through inadvertence, Mr. Curtis has said little about the Evening Post, as an exponent of opinion, political, literary, and artistic. In the days of its greatness under Godkin and Horace White it was views, rather than news, which gave it a nation-wide circulation and interest. To ignore this vital quality in the old Post, to be lacking in any endeavor to revive it, would be to fail. New York is not destitute of evening newspapers—it does lack a great organ of educated and refined opinion. That lack will not be met by publishing an edition of the Philadelphia Public Ledger in Manhattan.

Mr. Curtis is to be complimented on his purpose of charging five cents for his revitalized newspaper and making it worth the price. A New York daily, appealing only to theatrical and sporting readers, is sold at ten cents, and thrives at that figure. The most "flashy" of the New York Sunday papers sells for ten cents. It would be a sorry commentary upon those who profess to applaud clean and serviceable journalism if they should refuse to it the support given cheerfully to newspapers that make no pretense of serving anything except the less intelligent interests of mankind. The Christian Science Monitor has reason to know that support is not lacking to a five-cent newspaper if its publishers make it worth the price.

WHEN the bells of Christmas had scarce ceased ringing in again their message of peace and good will to men, the Associated Press carried the following news report, run under a Tokyo date line:

### New Japanese- American Relations

dered Japan after the earthquake, was today presented to the United States Embassy.

To those conversant with the currents of popular thought in the Orient more was meant in these few words than met the eye. Here was indication of the real and great change which has come over the dream of international affairs in the Far East within four months. Here was sure index that the new year starts down its course with a far better feeling between the United States and Japan than has been the case for close upon two decades, and this despite the decision which the Washington Supreme Court so lately rendered against Dai Nippon.

Time was, and recently, when there were on the two sides of the Pacific the makings of an ill-will that might readily have grown to something more and worse. It was no misunderstanding between statesmen or commercial leaders, but an utter misreading of facts by the peoples themselves. In the Asiatic archipelago American acts and intentions were constantly and consistently misinterpreted. Exactly the same was true in the States as regards most, if not all, that Japan did or planned to do.

Then, in a moment, an epochal misfortune brought East and West together in the shadow of affliction. While yellow journals and yelling demagogues were working to estrange the relations of the two lands, earthquake shook the islands, and immediately, as generosity answered devastation, the creed of jealousy and the habit of imputing false motives to this and that were swept away by the tide of interdependence. As all but measureless supplies were shipped westward from Seattle and San Francisco, a thoroughly bad situation, which diplomacy could have affected only tardily, if at all, by the circuitous route of usual methods, was completely wiped away—and

at a figure which would cover less than half the cost of a modern battleship. The compassion aroused in the United States brought about a new feeling toward the recipients of its bounty; once more has it been proved that to benefit another is to feel better toward him. And the good will so open-handedly evidenced persuaded Japan, from the Emperor on his throne to the humblest peasant in his paddy, of America's true attitude.

Never again between these peoples can the "ancient grudge" thrive. The lies it was wont to feed upon, the poisonous canards by which it once was spread now will have little power, if, indeed, they do not prove wholly impotent. Nineteen-twenty-four opens with a new bond stretched across the broad miles of the greatest of the seven seas, a bond which should hold firm through generations.

DESPITE the determined effort to bring about the adoption, by the Student Volunteer Convention, recently in session at Indianapolis, of a resolution committing the delegates and those whom they represent to a policy of non-cooperation or nonparticipation in any future war, somewhat less drastic action was taken. The convention finally went on record by declaring war unchristian, but pledging a willingness to engage in war "in case of an unavoidable dispute" where arbitration had failed. It was declared to be the belief of the student delegates that the League of Nations offers the best means for preventing war.

It is interesting, even though it was decided not to adopt a resolution pledging non-cooperation in case of war, to note the preponderance of a clear understanding that future armed conflict is absolutely unnecessary. This realization marks a distinct advance in thought, and lays the foundation for a campaign of education which perhaps some day will make possible a declaration similar to the one proposed. The American college man is hardly ready at the present juncture to array himself on the side of those who are somewhat carelessly denominated as pacifists. The word, as commonly used, has an unpleasant sound to him. In its ordinary acceptance it does not mean just what he seeks to convey when he calls himself a non-cooperator.

The really important consideration is, as indicated by the action of the students' convention, that to the young men of the representative colleges war has lost all its former glamour. Nothing is more certain than that, when the youth of the world decide there shall be no more wars, there will be none. They, throughout the ages, have supplied the man-power which has made prolonged conflict possible. No war can ever again be waged by subsidized soldiery. Without the volunteers and the men willingly impressed into service there could be no war.

To those who are willing to read, in the manifesto issued and in the determined effort to commit the convention to a more outspoken platform, the plain warning contained therein, there must appear convincing indications of the trend of thought of a serious-minded class of young men. Ten years ago it would not have been proposed to pledge an American student body to a policy of non-cooperation in war. Clearly the warning is that the Christian nations of the world must, first of all, and at once, unalterably pledge themselves to settle all future disputes by arbitration. No alternative is presented. The processes of education which are recommended by the students in the effort to bring about a clearer understanding of humanity's rights will lead only in one direction. War will never again be enthroned as a righteous arbiter.

But one course remains. War must be abolished by the methods indicated. The time is coming when the right-thinking Christian men and women of the United States and Canada will not shrink from being classed among those who refuse to bear arms in an unrighteous cause. They, being convinced that war can be obviated by a submission of disputes to some established court of arbitration, will demand of those who ask them to bear the burden of conflict that reason be allowed to rule. That time may be near, or it may be remote. The important thing to remember is that, when it comes, the weight of authority will rest with those who insist that a resort to arms is the last thing to be considered, rather than the first.

## Editorial Notes

AS A seasonal greeting, a business firm in New York sent out a note to all its customers "in the spirit of 'Peace and Good Will Toward Men,'" thanking them for their patronage during the year just ended. It read in part:

Your thoughtfulness and confidence in giving us your orders has helped us in closing another very successful and satisfactory business year. We feel grateful, and want to extend to you our kindly thought and our best wishes for similar success for all your undertakings. . . . We trust that, like "Pollyanna," you will always "be glad," and that the reason for being glad shall always be with you.

When such a spirit animates a nation's business circles, there need be little apprehension concerning its future.

THE California-Nevada state line incidents of "Light-nin'" are being paralleled, at least to some degree, it would appear, along the Kansas-Oklahoma border at Coffeyville. For a petition has been filed in the district court there enjoining a hedge fence dividing the two states, on the ground that bootleggers dodge officers of the law from one side to the other. It is true that it is somewhat difficult to see on the surface just how the removal of the fence would solve the problem. Still, the motive is right and this is half the battle. If a suggestion might be permitted, it would seem, rather, that either more federal officers are needed in this locality, or else that the county prosecutor should petition for the erection of a barbed wire entanglement between the two states.

## A British Onlooker's Diary

By H. W. MASSINGHAM

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Franco-German situation is perhaps described in more optimistic language than is quite justified. True, it has entered new phases. The door has been left ajar, and through this narrow opening intermittent conversations have begun. I am afraid this is all. The German Government's object has been to obtain relief from the terribly hard conditions to which the people of the Ruhr and, to a less degree, of the Rhineland and the Palatinate are subject. It desires an immediate settlement. But Raymond Poincaré's retort has not been hopeful. He professes a willingness to enter into a discussion with Berlin, but the moment the debate moves to details he alleges the established rights of some body in which French militarism and French officialism are the controlling spirits. Thus, when a grievance is mentioned in connection with military rule, he refers the Germans to the Military Control Commission. When the trouble is financial he shrugs his shoulders and speaks of the Reparations Commission. When questioned on Rhinelanders' rights he says: "Why not go to the Rhineland Commission?" And when the topic is railway traffic in the Ruhr, the recall of German railwaymen, or the collection of taxes, he advises resort to the Franco-Belgian Commission of Control. In this way the Germans are asked to regard French rule in the occupied territories, which they have declared illegal, and contrary to the Treaty of Versailles, as *chose jugée*. As for the prospect of the restoration of these lands to Germany, that is never mentioned.

Behind this apparent immobility of French statesmanship, both the Germans and a large body of opinion in this country see a general design against economic, as well as national, unity in Germany. What France really wants, they say, is to get some backing for her plan of an autonomous republican state separate from the Reich. Behind this political aim lies an industrial one, on which M. Poincaré is not especially keen, but which the French industrialists steadily pursue. The plan includes three separate devices. The first is a union, excluding Great Britain, of the Ruhr coke industry with the Lorraine iron industry. So far as this object goes the French interest would be to promote the prosperity of the Ruhr district. But this consideration does not apply to the German iron and steel industries now greatly depressed, of whose superior efficiency the French iron masters are fully conscious. This powerful industry, therefore, they would willingly destroy. The third German enterprise is the great chain of dyeworks which stretches along the borders of the Rhineland. The French desire control of this by their military and political occupation. I do not like to say that this sketch embodies an absolutely fixed scheme, but it has powerful advocates in Paris, and might, at any time, overlay the more purely political side of M. Poincaré's statesmanship.

The announcement of a French treaty with Czechoslovakia was not well received here. During his visits to London Dr. Edouard Benes usually assumed the character of mediator between French and British policy, but this alliance fixes his country in a definite dependence on the greatest of continental and world armies. What is feared is that this gesture of Czechoslovakia is only the prelude of a new grouping of the powers of eastern Europe, of which Italy, the chief rival of the Czech nation, will be the natural head. Nor is it clear that France will be the gainer. What she receives from Czechoslovakia she may lose in Poland, while the extremely hostile answer of the Temps to the English comment that if France can lend so lavishly to Czechoslovakia she can afford to pay her debt to us, underlies the estrangement with England. England, says the Temps, wishes to restore the balance of power. This weights the scale against France, who is bound to seek fresh military support. These new allies, in turn, call for arms from French factories, and France is justified in financing her own citizens. A distinguished American said to me the other day: America would be willing to come to the help of Europe as soon as there was a Europe to help. But the Europe of these alliances and sentiments looks as if it might soon be past America's aid.

The press here has been a little premature in describing a new "orientation" of French policy in the Ruhr. The exact truth may, I think, be expressed by saying that, while there has been no definite change of attitude, M. Poincaré's interview with Herr von Hoersch, the German Chargé d'Affaires, revealed a certain modification of tone. Nothing was concluded. The German object was to seek a *modus vivendi* in the Ruhr and the Rhineland, on the basis of a return of German authority, and the re-establishment of transport between occupied and unoccupied Germany. Clearly this is essential, if the payment of reparations is ever to be resumed. At the present moment no taxes are being paid, either in the Ruhr or the Rhineland, and under these conditions there is no chance that the budget will ever balance, still less that there can be a surplus for reparations.

If, however, the connection with these great areas can be restored, there is some hope that Germany may return, not, indeed, to prosperity, but to the means of livelihood. At present there is one hopeful sign. Now that the daily and hourly fluctuations in the mark have ceased, people no longer rush to the shops and markets the moment their salaries or wages come in, but are resuming their old habit of saving. In a word, Germany is beginning to be able to take stock of the resources that she has left. The result is to reveal a reduction to about 10 to 20 per cent of her prewar wealth. But, at least, the rush to bankruptcy has been stayed, and this, should the political conditions improve, is a clear gain.

Sir Frederick Treves, the famous surgeon, spent most of his later days on the Riviera, where I had the pleasure of meeting him. He knew the beautiful coast from end to end, its gossip, its personalities, its social life, and also its history from Roman times, through the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, and down to Napoleon. I well remember a walk in his company to the great Roman monument to Augustus, which still towers over Monte Carlo, and the character and form of which the French antiquarians have rediscovered from the litter of bricks and stones to which successive depredations had reduced it. Sir Frederick knew the whole story, as he knew and could tell the tale of the beautiful rock-cities and fortresses which look down on that amiable coast.

Lord Willoughby de Broke, another well-known Briton who has just passed away, was the leader of the first party of Diehards formed of late years in British politics. This was the party of the "backwoodsmen," who banded together to fight Mr. Lloyd George's budget, and to resist to the last the attempt to limit the legislative veto of the House of Lords. The attempt failed, but Lord Willoughby de Broke made a breezy, and at times a witty, leader. He was not a statesman,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)